THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Imness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex (or in the decline or change of the See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and see most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other.

THIRD EDITION

SECRETARY SEWARD.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

THE PREMIER IMPROVING.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 22.

The report telegraphed from here that Secretary Seward is dying is not true. He is improving, and was able to sit up this morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest European Advices by Telegraph and Mail—The Victorious Prussian Army—Grand Triumphal Entry into Berlin Yesterday—King John of Saxony Transfers the Government to His Son—Rumored Abdication of the Emperor of Austria—Affairs in Great Britain—Earl Malmesbury to Succeed Earl Cowley at Paris—The British Reform Agitation—Political Parties Reorganizing Throughout the Kingdom, Etc. Etc.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Grand Triumphal Entry of the Victorious Army.

BERLIN, September 21.—The Prussian army, returning from the wars, made a grand triumphal entry into the national capital to-day, amid the greatest rejoicings and enthusiasm

France Officially Represented at the Prussian Festivities.

M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador in this city, has not gone to Paris, as reported by the newspapers. He has only gone for a few days to Carlsruhe, having deferred his journey to the French capital, in order to be present at the solemn entry in to Berlin of the troops returning from Bohemia. This resolution is interpreted in diplomatic circles as a sign of the good understanding between the French and Prussian Cabinets.

GERMANY.

The Prusso-Saxon Treaty.

PARIS, September 21.—*La France* announces that it has copies of the Saxon treaty, and that by one of its provisions King John is to abdicate the throne in favor of his son.

The Prussian Garrison for Saxony.

The Prussian regiments destined to garrison the principal towns of Saxony have already been chosen. Only the two towns of Zittau and Bautzen will have Saxon garrsions, and the remainder of the Saxon forces will be transferred to Prussia.

The Prussian prohibition against the holding of public meetings in Saxony has caused great agitation in Dresden.

Rumored Abdication of the Austrian Emperor.

A rumor is current that the Emperor Francis Joseph has conceived the idea of abdicating, and appointing a regency during the minority of the hereditary prince. In any case it is believed his Majesty will withdraw for some time from public affairs, and will appoint a regency to carry on the Government during his absence.

Herr von Beke is spoken of in this city as the future Austrian Minister of Finance.

The Currency in Germany.

All the South German Governments have informed the Prussian Cabinet of their readiness to introduce in their respective States the Prussian monetary system, taking the thaler and the groschen as the basis of their circulation. By this means unity of the currency will be established throughout Germany, and the rate of exchange between Prussian and other German moneys will no longer exist.

Sanguinary Conflict with Prussian Soldiers in Hanover.

The agitation against the annexation of Hanover to Prussia continues, especially in the small towns of the kingdom. A sanguinary conflict took place a few days ago at Celle, between a Prussian patrol and some Hanoverian officers. Pamphlets and flying sheets, couched in language hostile to Prussia, have been seized, and some persons who had sent an address of devotion to King George have been arrested by the Prussian authorities.

FRANCE.

Drouyn de Lhuys' Resignation.

PARIS, September 21.—It is asserted that the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys was caused by his having written a despatch to M. Benedetti conceived in too advanced terms and not quite in conformity with the spirit of the Imperial policy.

Earl Cowley's Successor.

Earl Cowley will be replaced by Earl Malmesbury.

ITALY.

The Brigand Outbreak.

FLORENCE, September 21.—The riot among the brigands near Palermo is not so serious as was at first apprehended. No alarm is felt.

The Riot Near Palermo.

FLORENCE, September 21.—It is now known that a party favorable to the republicanization of Italy is at the head of the great riot near Palermo.

Prince Humbert to Marry the Daughter of an Austrian Archduke.

Rumors have been current that Prince Humbert will marry the daughter of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht. The relations between Italy and Austria have assumed so friendly an aspect that the rumor is not altogether discredited by public opinion.

Garibaldi has refused to go to Florence, and will immediately proceed to Caprera.

SPAIN.

A Royal Commission for Cuba.

MADRID, September 20.—The Royal Commission to draw up forms for the government of Cuba will soon meet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fusion of Political Parties.

Negotiations are now taking place between the principal members of the Radical and moderate Liberal parties in England to effect a fusion on the question of reform. The fact is recognized that a union of the factions of the Liberal Opposition can alone bring about the fall of the Derby Ministry. A banquet will take place next month at Manchester, when all the chiefs of the Liberal factions will be present, including Earl Russell and Gladstone, and the affair is intended as a demonstration of the coalition which will no doubt by that time be effected of all shades of the Opposition.

The Equinoctial—The Flood Subsiding.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—The rain for the present is over, and the weather this morning is clear and cold. All the swollen rivers and creeks are subsiding. The different railroad companies are very active in repairing damages, and they will be in full operation in a few days.

The Wiseman Cathedral.—In England the sum of £95,000 has been collected for the erection of a cathedral in memory of Cardinal Wiseman; but more is wanted, and the subscriptions are beginning to lag.

THE BUTTONWOOD STREET TRAGEDY.

WHAT THE ALLEGED MURDERER HAS TO SAY.

The excitement created in the city by the murder of Mrs. Miller on Wednesday last continues unabated, since the arrest of the man who is supposed to have committed the terrible deed.

Gottlieb Williams, the alleged murderer, is kept in close surveillance at the Central Station. He is treated with the utmost kindness by Chief Franklin and his detectives, who still have him in charge. This kindness he appears to appreciate to a considerable extent, and already he has calmed down so much that he does not deny his guilt with the frequency and vehemence of yesterday.

It should be remembered, however, that he has once before undergone imprisonment and trial for murder, and therefore it is possible that his coolness under the present harrowing circumstances results from the schooling he received when a boy.

His favorite expression with reference to the charge brought against him is, "that it is an outrage." When none but Chief Franklin and his assistants are present he appears to be in a very quiet mood, having little to say, except in answer to some question proposed to him. The presence of strangers, however, still disturbs him, although he is getting used to their prying looks, and says that "when they have seen enough of him they will go away."

The detectives are still busy night and day ferreting out the case, their principal exertions being put forth to acquire at once a knowledge of every circumstance which tends to connect Williams with the fearful crime with which he stands charged. Eminent physicians have been busy in making chemical and microscopical analyses of the blood found upon the clothes of the prisoner.

The result of these examinations cannot now be made public, without detriment to the cause of justice. Withregard, however, to the prisoner's statement that his clothes became spotted with blood at a slaughter house, where he was present when they were killing hogs, it may be stated that Chief Franklin has visited the place in question, and ascertained not only that there were no hogs killed at the time alleged by Williams, but also that he had not been seen at the establishment on that day.

His defense on another point is also very weak. There were marks of blood on the left sleeve of his shirt, and part of the right sleeve had been torn off when he was taken into custody. When questioned by Chief Franklin on this point, the following colloquy took place:—

"How did you get blood on your shirt-sleeve?"

"I had a fight with an Irishman—a machinist, I believe."

"When and where did the fight occur?"

"It took place on Wednesday morning, in Twelfth street, near Willow."

"What caused the fight?"

"I had a talk with the Irishman on politics, and he said that a nigger was as good as a white man; I called him a liar, and he struck me in the nose, and the blood flew on my sleeve."

"You had two sleeves to your shirt. How did you lose the best part of one of them?"

"The fellow grabbed it in the scuffle and tore it off."

"What became of the piece torn off?"

"I left it lying in the street."

His left arm being palsied, it was of course impossible for him to have torn off his right sleeve with his left hand; and he takes this way of explaining the rent:—The blood-stains on the left sleeve he had attempted to erase with water, but the spots still showed plainly enough to indicate their character. With regard to the right sleeve, it is supposed that, being unable to use his left hand to wash out the blood, he resorted to the trick of tearing it off, and it is said that the remnant of the sleeve shows the marks left by his teeth in doing it.

This morning, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the prisoner was taken from his cell by Chief Franklin and Detectives Taggart and George H. Smith and conducted thence to the photographic gallery of Mr. Cohill, on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

The whole affair was conducted in so quiet a manner that it attracted no attention, and the crowd of curious people which is the usual accompaniment of such occasions was thereby avoided.

Notwithstanding his lameness, the prisoner experienced no apparent difficulty in ascending the four flights of stairs which lead to the gallery. He submitted quietly to the process of the photographers, who secured several like fine portraits of him, in different positions and with and without his hat.

He was then taken back to his cell at the Central Station, where he will remain until the examination before the Mayor, which has been fixed for Monday next. The inquest on the body of the murdered woman has been fixed for the same day.

A sharp, black-handled razor has been missing from the house of Mr. Miller since Wednesday morning. There were two razors in the house, the one left by the side of the murdered woman being rusty and dull. The other is supposed to have been used in the bloody work, and to have been secreted or otherwise disposed of by the guilty party.

The gold ring which was taken from the third finger of Mrs. Miller's left hand is small and narrow, and bore upon it a plate in the form of a shield, in the centre of which is an engraving representing a light twig or branch.

Twenty-five dollars reward is offered for the production of either of the above articles. It is desirable that any one who discovers either of them should at once make the fact known to the authorities, as they may lead to the identification of the murderer.

The result of the examination of the prisoner by Chief Franklin, which was held in private by that officer yesterday morning, was not intended for the public at present, and several reporters to whom the substance of it was confidentially communicated, kept their pledges and withheld it from publication.

The reporter of a morning contemporary, however, obtained a copy of Chief Franklin's notes in a surreptitious manner, and served them up in high style this morning. For this reason we append the colloquy between the prisoner and his questioner, which was as follows:—

"Were you at the house of Mr. Miller on Wednesday morning?"

"Yes, sir, between seven and eight o'clock."

"How did you get in?"

"Mrs. Miller came to the alley gate and opened it for me, and I went into the house."

"Well, sir, what did you do at that time?"

"I entered into a conversation with her on the subject of the war."

"You are sure she opened the gate to let you in?"

"Yes, sir, when she opened it she said come in, and told me to call at any time when it was convenient for me."

"Go on, sir and state what you did after getting into the house?"

"After I had done conversing with her, I went away, and proceeded to the Spring Garden market house, when I had some talk with Mr Wallace. I was at Fisher's tavern on Tuesday afternoon, and on that night I slept in a board yard on Pleasant street, near Twelfth."

"Where did you get your breakfast on Wednesday morning?"

"I got it in the Spring Garden Market-house."

"Were you at Fisher's on that morning?"

"Yes, sir; I was there before 7 o'clock. I read the papers; spoke to him about several things, and then went to my brother's stall. It was about 8 o'clock when I got to the stall, and I remained there until 10 o'clock."

"Was there anything said about blood being on your clothes?"

"No, sir, not a word. After this I went out to see the Athletics play a game of base ball."

"Did you purchase any laudanum that day? If so, where did you get it?"

"I bought a bottle of laudanum at a drug store near Twelfth and Thompson streets, for which I paid ten cents. I also bought some groundnuts, and then took the cars and went out to Uncle Rainedollar's."

"What did you do with the laudanum?"

"Why, the cork came out, and I threw the bottle away. The cork came out in my pocket. I saw Bart Burdloedch on the porch, and I ate a canteloupe that was lying there."

"How did you get blood on your clothing?"

"I got that on Tuesday afternoon, at a Dutchman's slaughter-house, on Garden street, near Noble."

"How did you come to go there?"

"I met a boy at Ninth and Noble, and he told me to go round to the slaughter-house to see the hog-killing; I went there and got the blood on my clothes."

"You did not wash the blood off your clothes?"

"Yes, I tried to do it, in a tub of water."

Yesterday, Mr. M. G. Pile, who, it is said, lives in Summer street, and who is the owner or agent of the house in which the Miller family resided, called on the husband of the deceased, while the murdered body lay in the parlor, and notified him that his three months' rent was due the day previous. Mr. Miller at once paid over the money and received from the prompt landlord the following receipt:—

"Received September 21, 1866, from Mr. M. Miller, fifty dollars for three months' rent, due the 20th inst.

"$50" "M. G. PILE"

This inhuman conduct needs no comment at our hands.

FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

The Trial of Iron-Clad Batteries—Effect of Rifled Projectiles—Ship News, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 20.—The propeller *Rotary*, formerly of New York, but lately engaged in the North Carolina trade, was sold at auction in Norfolk yesterday for $4075.

The barque *I. R. Davis*, from Swan Island, Caribbean Sea, with guano, has arrived, for orders. She will probably be ordered either to Baltimore or Philadelphia.

All the arrangements having been perfected, and the change having been made in the iron-clad target upon the beach for the experiments with small-bore and rifled projectiles, it is presumed that the firing will commence to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The officers composing the Board have all arrived, with the exception of Major-General Wright and Brigadier-General Abbott—the former having been ordered to Texas, and the latter detained by sickness in his family. The most important results will be attained by the operations of this Board, and the value of iron as an armature for permanent fortifications thoroughly tested and decided. The stone target is an immense affair, upon which several months of careful labor, with the view of obtaining the maximum of strength and stability, have been expended. Various opinions exist among the officers in the fort in regard to the effect of the projectiles upon the target, many asserting that it will withstand the heavy crumbling shocks of the 15-inch balls, and the penetrating power of the rifled projectiles alike, for an indefinite period; others think that the guns at the short distance of 350 yards will speedily make it a tottering mass of ruins. The iron of the plates with which the target is clad has been selected for its quality, and was rolled in one-inch slabs, firmly welded together. The results of the experiments will be made known directly to the Department at Washington.

The naval storeship *William Badger* has arrived at Norfolk, from Beaufort, N. C.

The weather is unsettled, with the wind fresh from the southeast.

The Schutzenfest.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The Schutzenfest, which was in progress for the last four days, has ended. It was the first ever held in this city, and has proved an eminent success in every way. Although thousands of Germans and Americans were constantly in attendance, sharing in the varied festivities, there was no proceeding whatever of an unpleasant character, nor were the police at any time required to interfere for the preservation of order.

The first prize, a live deer, was awarded to Mr. Longheim, of Philadelphia; the second, a massive silver ladle, to Mr. Klein, of New York, for superiority of shooting without a rest. The former received the first prize medal, and the latter the second prize medal for frequent hitting of the bull's eye.

POLITICAL.

Letter from Mr. Harvey—The Punishment Inflicted by Congress on a Foreign Minister for an Expression of Opinion.

LISBON, August 9 1866.—Hon. H. J. Raymond:—Dear Sir:—I have just read, with painful surprise, a brief report of the proceedings in Congress upon the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, having special reference to the mission at Portugal, and professedly predicated upon a private letter of mine, addressed to the Hon. W. H. Seward in his individual capacity, and which was considered worthy of publication without my knowledge. I say "professedly predicated," because, though the action in question was ostensibly based upon that letter, and misrepresentation of its purpose and application doubtless misled those who did not carefully examine its language, I have reason to believe that personal resentment entered largely into the motives of unseen influences which instigated this exceptional proceeding.

The letter was entirely friendly and familiar, as is verified by its form and terms, and by a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a literal copy to the House of Representatives. Consequently, every attempt to invest it with even a semi official character is as unjust and unauthorized as is the allegation that any reflection was expressed, or intended to be expressed, upon Congress, in its collective or other capacity. One of the very first paragraphs distinctly reveals its intention, and expressly refers to the course of policy pursued by "some of our so called friends." In using these words I had in my mind certain persons who had signalized themselves during the last four years by a systematic and unreasonable hostility against the Administrations of both President Lincoln and President Johnson, and who have required absolute submission to their dictation, as the sole measure of patriotism and duty.

By wrenching phrases from their context, torturing the true meaning of words, and applying such as suited an unworthy purpose to the object in view, a clamor was raised in the partisan press, and individuals were thus enabled to accomplish what better deliberation would hardly have sanctioned under different circumstances. This legislation cannot, therefore, be properly regarded as a fair and calm expression of the judgment of Congress, for it appears to have emanated from a committee of Conference in the closing days of the session, and to have been carried under the previous question, without discussion, in one body, and without a formal division in the other; where distinguished Senators reluctantly acquiesced in order "to save the bill."

It would certainly be improper and indecorous in a public officer to arraign or reproach in a public manner the conduct of any department of the Government, while in the enjoyment of its confidence and favor. The rule applies with equal force to officers at home as well as abroad, though conspicuous examples in the one case—in the very chambers of Congress—have been passed over, in order to visit with marked severity the frank utterance of a private sentiment in the other. If a sense of propriety did not instruct me as to the respect due to Congress as the legislative body of the country, the ties of political and personal friendship, dating back through long years, with many of its members, whom conviction and a sense of duty have induced to sustain a policy which has not seemed to me the most wise for the crisis, would have imposed an obligation of reserve little understood or appreciated by a class of dogmatic men, who are quick to stigmatize as "traitors" all who will not subscribe to their impracticable theories; who can discover no public virtue beyond the limits of their cramped horizon; and who have always given at least moral aid and comfort to the worst enemies of the Union.

Individual griefs have little claim to public attention, but when a principle is involved which involves the rights of the citizen, they assume another shape and importance. At this distance from the scene of angry division, and with the natural anxiety which every American abroad feels to see the Union fully and promptly restored in all its parts and in all its glory and grandeur, the scars of civil strife healed, and our free institutions, now purified by emancipation, marching on their onward way, an example and encouragement to the oppressed peoples of the Old World, I deemed it proper to express such thoughts as occurred to me in a personal letter. The best and wisest minds might honestly differ as to the policy to be adopted, in the abnormal condition of the country after a sanguinary Rebellion.

The late lamented President Lincoln had inaugurated measures admirably calculated to revive the old national feeling, and to bring back the misguided people who, under false teachings, had taken up arms, or had been coerced into resistance to their duty and loyalty. President Johnson, who had incurred dangers and made sacrifices second to no other man in the nation, and who, in the agony of the mighty conflict, stood erect and heroic before the world—a patriotic example around which clustered the affection and gratitude of his countrymen—appeared to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and to desire to perfect the great work so auspiciously begun, seeking to employ conciliation rather than coercion as a means of success, and in that respect also illustrating one of the beautiful characteristics of President Lincoln.

The history of all the great civil wars of the world proves that moderation after victory has ever been one of the most potent elements of reconciliation, and as history repeats itself, it may be confidently assumed that no other policy will be accepted by a people as generous, enlightened, and just as ours are. And this moderation is by no means inconsistent with the vindication of the offended majesty of the law against those who wilfully and wickedly defied them in arms, and who long and treasonably plotted to overthrow the Union and destroy with it the hopes of mankind in free government.

For the expression of these and similar opinions in the unreserve of private correspondence, it has been considered right to inflict a severe penalty, and to establish a precedent unknown in American legislation. The fact is much more to be regretted as a pernicious example which may find worse imitation hereafter, than as a wrong to any individual who will be soon forgotten, while this harsh record will long survive. Injustice and intolerance are not qualities likely to commend themselves to a people accustomed to independence, and not inclined to follow bigoted crusaders into the darkness of the middle ages. The salary provided by law for the office which I am honored with may be withheld, but it is not within the power of any body of men, however influential they may be, to divest me of the rights which belong to the humblest American citizen, to alter my convictions, to deter a becoming expression of them, or to prevent the discharge of the trust confided to my keeping.

And when the time shall come for me to take again the unpretending place which I left, it will be accompanied by a satisfaction of which neither malice, nor faction, nor calumny can exclude the enjoyment. In the dark days at the outset of the Rebellion, when nearly all the maritime powers combined to dignify and strengthen it with their moral support, by such a recognition as never was accorded before, it became my first duty and official act to make a representation against any concession of belligerent rights or declaration of neutrality on the part of this Government. England, France and most of the other European States had just published their proclamations, and there was a general desire to make that policy as unanimous as possible, looking to its injurious effects upon the United States.

No influence or effort was spared in any direction to effect this object, and especially in Portugal, which had become unusually important on account of her various mid-ocean islands and distant colonial possessions. These efforts were combated, and they failed then and afterward, when renewed to our prejudice, and to Portugal be ones the honor and credit of having first refused to recognize the insurgent communities of the South as a belligerent power, and of having faithfully adhered to that policy and to a kind and serviceable friendship during the whole period of the war. And when our commerce was threatened with renewed depredation and war, without the east means of protection at menaced points, vessels of war were promptly procured from this Government, which saved millions of property from destruction.

That commerce belonged mainly to the constituencies of honorable gentlemen in Congress, who have recently distinguished themselves by a fervid zeal against the salary of the Minister who was enabled to render that service at a time when they were assailing the measures of President Lincoln, in the same spirit which is now exhibited towards all who decline to accept their instruction as "the law and the prophets." These facts and others form part of the published history of the country, and may be recalled, without impropriety or egotism, as a sufficient answer to ungenerous misrepresentation.

It is one of the sad signs of the times, that no merit however exalted, no patriotism however pure, and no sacrifices however imposing, are sufficient to protect those who have rendered the greatest services to the Union in the field and in the council chamber, where the life of the nation often hung suspended, against the assaults of a vicious partisanship, which exacts abrogation of all manhood and humiliating submission to its insolent will, as the price of favor, and which denounces all dissent with fierce invective as of "treasonable" or vile. Liberty of speech and thought, and familiar utterance, are forbidden as criminal offenses, unless they tune to the key-note of proscribed denunciation, in which case they are applauded to the echo, and the rudest partisan is hailed as the most distinguished patriot. Such a condition of things cannot possibly endure under a free form of government. The people rose up in their indignant might six years ago and pulverized the political organization which had long ruled the country by intolerance, and crushed out forever the "peculiar institution" by which its domination had been continued. If the instruction of that stern lesson be forgotten, the people, to whom Presidents and Congresses, and Ministers must answer, still exist, and have not diminished in strength or intelligence. JAMES E HARVEY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, September 22, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Reading Railroad, which continues the most active on the list; about 2000 shares sold at from 57½@57 81-100, closing at the latter rate, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged.

In Government bonds there was very little doing; old 5-20s sold at 111¼, and 7-30s at 105; 98 was bid for 10-40s, and 111¼ for 6s of 1881. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99@99½, and old do. at 95½, no change.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were inactive.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 143½; 1 P. M., 143½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$10000 Cont'g R bds	91	100 sh Cata. pf		b5	29

FIRST BOARD

$1900 City 6s, old iss.	95½	200 sh Read.		lots	57⅛
$50 City 6s, n iss.	99	100 sh	do.	c	57⅛
$1200 do	99½	200 sh	do.	lots	57⅛
$1000 U S 7 30s June	105⅜	100 sh	do.	s30	57⅛
$5000 Susq Cnl bds.	60½	100 sh	do.		57⅛
$ 000 C. & Am. 6s.	97½	100 sh	do.	s30	57⅛
400 sh Presbg scrips	72	200 sh	do.	lotsb30	57⅛
500 sh Sch N pf.	lots 36½	100 sh	do.		57⅛
100 sh Ger Pas R	b30 27	100 sh	do.		57⅞1
100 sh Penn R.	56½	100 sh	do.	s30	57⅞9
50 sh	do. 56½	200 sh	do.	b30	57⅞1
20 sh Locust Mt.	45½	100 sh	do.	b5	57⅞1
100 sh Read.	57⅛6	200 sh	do.	lots	57⅞1
100 sh	do. s30 57⅛	100 sh	do.	s30	57⅞1

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 143½@144; Silver 4s and 5s, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, September 22.—There is a steady demand for Flour, mostly from the home consumers who purchase principally of the better brands of spring and winter wheat, which command very full prices; some holders are indifferent about selling at present rates, confident of realizing higher figures as the season advances. The sales reach 2000 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family at $12@12 50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@13 50; superfine at $7 50@8 75; old and new extras at $8@11; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@6 25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat, and prices are firmly maintained. Sales of 1000 bushels choice southern at $2 87, and 500 bushels Amber at $2 90. White ranges from $2 90 to 3. Rye is in fair demand, with sales of 2500 bushels Western, part at $1 and part on private terms. Corn is scarce, and in steady request, with sales of yellow at 95@98 cts., and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 94 cents, including 2000 bushels on private terms, and 2000 bushels ditto in store at 96 cents. Oats are moderately active, and prices are rather better. Sales of 9000 bushels at 52@54 cents, afloat and in the cars. About 10,000 bushels Malt sold on secret terms.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at $2 26@2 28, and Ohio at $2 40. A lot of Drudge sold at $2 30.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM FRIDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHAPTER XII.

The School of Art at Kensington—The Female School of Art in Queen Square—Wood Engraving—Modelling—Mary and Janet Settled to a Trade—Their Homes—Richard's Temptations—Alice's First Trial.

We arrived at the Museum, and obtained an introduction to the proper authorities of the School of Art. We were rather dismayed at finding that teaching wood engraving had been transferred elsewhere, but were courteously invited to inspect the school for drawing and painting. Here in various rooms were pupils of all ages; some learning to draw from the flat—or studies sketched on paper—and others, more advanced, from plaster figures. Some very young girls were drawing from plaster casts for enrichment of ceilings, walls, and cornices; others painting from real sprays of leaves—the holly branch being the favorite—or from flowers, fruit, shells, and many other objects that would form pretty pictures.

Again, there was drawing from the life, though so still, so motionless was the sitter, the very resemblance of an Arab chief, that until the black eyes slowly rolled to take a side-long glance at us, we were totally unaware but that the object was a lay figure.

Another room was devoted in part to modelling. A young girl, entirely left to her own talents and skill to make her living in the world, was already working her path cheerily, by giving lessons in drawing and painting and because some of her pupils wished to learn modelling, she was receiving lessons which she could impart again as she herself was daily learning, inch by inch, from the foundation lump of clay spread on the planting board, to the fine touches which finished and stamped it as a perfect copy of some classical head.

In the corridor adjoining the various rooms, which were separated from each other by a *portiere* of cloth hanging over each doorway, were various specimens of painting, drawing, and lithography, all executed by former pupils, who were now perhaps reaping the reward of the industrial talent Nature had planted, but which here had been fostered and carefully tended till it had bloomed into useful perfection.

We observed one fine specimen of lithography, which certainly seemed unsurpassable. The lady who had produced it, we were told, was now in France pursuing her avocation. I was rather curious to know why it was that both wood engraving and lithography were no longer taught at this school, but did not learn anything except that pupils had ceased to present themselves for instruction, and that a lady who had learned the art of wood engraving in the school when lessons were given was now a superintendent and teacher of that accomplishment in the Female School of Art in Queen Square, Holborn. Having obtained her address, and seeing that the hour for closing had arrived, we took leave of the courteous gentleman who had given us all the information, and returned to our hotel.

At the first opportunity we went to Queen Square, but found we had chosen the wrong day, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays being the days devoted to wood engraving; so we made an appointment by note with the lady teacher (Miss M. A. Williams), and paid a visit to the British Museum, which was within a short distance from the square.

Punctually to the hour mentioned we were next day at the school, which we learned was under the patronage of the Queen. Miss Williams very pleasantly gave us every information respecting the course of general instructions given in the school, wherein geometrical drawing and perspective figure-drawing, with its attendant studies, painting in water-colors, fresco, and oil painting, designing for decorations and for manufactures, wood engraving, and modelling in clay and wax, were taught. For instruction in each of these arts different fees are demanded. That for learning wood-engraving was four guineas the term of five months. Three days in each week, from ten till three o'clock, are the hours for study. Instruction in practical geometry and perspective could be obtained by all students without fee.

Mary's eyes sparkled as a wood block, partially cut, was tendered for her inspection by a young girl employed upon it. I said to Miss Williams, "Does it take a long time to become a proficient in this art?"

"It depends much upon the taste of the pupil, upon her time for study, and her future destiny in life. The art itself is purely mechanical, and may be learned without any other faculty than being a faithful cutter, aided by a *persistent* industry. But if she have skill and genius to design her subject, as well as engrave it, then she holds the power of success in her own hands."

"And what chance of pecuniary reward is there?"

A peculiar smile flitted over the face of the lady as she answered:—

"Wood engravers are very chary of giving their work into women's hands. Not because of their unskilfulness," she added, quickly, "but I suppose they do not choose that work which has hitherto been exclusively their own shall pass out of their control. It was the case in America some years since, but not now. For more than twenty-five years this jealousy has passed away, and I am informed that young girls are steadily pursuing an industrious career in wood engraving though at first all effort was made to hinder their progress. But the interests of the publishers and the great demand for illustrated works paved the way for their final success."

"But how did they procure work if engravers would not give it them?"

"I am told that those girls who had been taught wood engraving at a public institute, first of all went two and two, and fruitlessly solicited publishers for work. Finding they had come to the wrong quarter, one went by herself to a manufacturer of gas-fittings. She showed specimens of her skill as a draughtswoman and engraver, and got so large an order for the engraving of articles as not only to keep herself in full work, but to employ her companions also. But then, I must remark, that she was skilful in designing as well as wood engraving, and this gave her two trades in one hand."

"I believe it is correct that a designer can draw in one day as much as a wood engraver can cut in a week," I remarked.

"Yes; that is quite true. Wood engraving is, as I said before, a mechanical art, and some have asserted that no knowledge of drawing is necessary; but I think there should be an artist's eye to guide the hand, otherwise the cut will be stiff and 'wooden,' notwithstanding it has been placed on the block by the most skilful draughtsman. Here is a cut, reduced from a large window. It is not more than a few inches in size, yet every characteristic is preserved of the original from whence it is copied. You will observe that the armorial bearings are distinct, the difference between the white and red roses is seen, and Henry VIII stands out as the bluff King Hal, whom there is no mistaking. It is a specimen which is to be sent in for a prize studentship."

I looked at the candidate; she was not in the

bloom of youth, and there was a nervous anxiety and restlessness about her which showed me how much depended on her success. The work she was then about was, painting in water-colors a bunch of azaleas from natural flowers, and perfect, indeed, was her copying.

We took leave of Miss Williams with a promise of soon seeing her again, and found waiting at our hotel Mr. Hindon, an eminent copper-plate engraver, who had first suggested to us Mary's capabilities for the art about which we had been endeavoring to learn something.

"Mr. Norton wrote me word that you were here, and I have called to see if I can be of any service," he said, after the first greetings.

"Indeed you can," I replied, "of the greatest, and I wonder I never thought of you before." So, after relating our morning's exploration, I asked him how long it would be before a girl could earn a living, if she proved capable of the work, and if it were remunerative.

"My own experience—for I was, at one time, a wood engraver—is, that it brings a sure return for all the time and trouble spent in acquiring the art. If a twelvemonth is consumed in learning it, the second year should be devoted to practice, but yet receiving some reward for work, which could scarcely be expected to be very remunerative, but perhaps as much so as it would deserve; and in the third year the learner might reasonably calculate upon maintaining herself, if that is what is desired. I can assure you, that in America many hundreds of young women do support themselves entirely by the art, and make even superior marriages to what they would if left to vegetate in idleness. Do you design to apprentice Miss Mary to a wood engraver, or to take the chance of her instruction at the school?"

"I scarcely know," I replied. "I am acquainted only with so much as I have heard this morning. In what way could she be apprenticed?"

"Some wood engravers require a premium, and the pupils are bound for two, three, or four years, receiving during that time a small return of the money paid in salary. Others accept no premium, but then the term is for a longer period, and there is no pay beyond the board received."

"Mamma, I should prefer to go to the School of Art," said Mary, twitching my sleeve.

"But where could you live, child?" I asked—a thought which till that moment had not occurred to me.

Mr. Hindon came to her rescue.

"Is Miss Janet also going to study?"

I was on the point of answering, but Janet said:—

"I should so like to take some lessons in modelling, mamma."

"But to what purpose, Janet?"

The reply did not come before Mr. Hindon spoke:—

"I wonder there are not more lady modellers. I believe there are but few, and certainly their services might be called for in modelling groups for jewellers, for porcelain and bisquet manufacturers, and for decorations generally; at least, this is the useful employment of the art; and although, if I were now to commence to learn some new accomplishment, I could not say how I could get employment, yet the want of such information would not keep me from acquiring it. How to use it profitably would come afterwards; so by all means become a modeller, if mamma and papa permit it."

"But where could they live?" I asked, almost bewildered.

"You have only to advertise in the *Times*," said our friend; "all your wants will be readily supplied." And he took out his pencil, and, after thinking for a moment, rapidly wrote on a scrap of paper lying on the table:—

"Board wanted in a private family, or with a widow lady not taking other boarders, for two young ladies pursuing their studies through the day. Terms to be moderate, but remunerative. References exchanged. Address T. H., No. 149 Euston Square."

"I have appended my own address," said he, "which will save you a little trouble. And now I am come to ask you to take up your abode at my house while you remain in town. I am an old bachelor, as you know, but my sister returns from Scotland this evening, and she, I am sure, will be delighted to welcome you."

It was a cordial invitation this, which I scarcely liked to decline, but not knowing how long we might be detained in town, I said, as gently as I could, for I felt I was on tender ground, that we scarcely knew our own movements, and for the present would prefer some apartments close to his neighborhood. This matter he said he would look into before he saw us again.

Upon his leaving, letters were written home, in which Janet's desire was expressed to her father. Then, having dined, the evening came, and with it Richard, who had promised to accompany us to the Polytechnic. Of course, he was eager to learn the result of our day's work, and having heard it, very patronizingly patted Janet on the back, saying:—"After all, Janet, it is a modeller of clay, instead of dresses, caps, and bonnets. I thought you would never come down to that."

"There is no 'coming down' at all," she indignantly replied. "I am not going to be modelling all day and every day; and I really do wish to learn millinery, mamma."

"But how would working in clay suit for handling delicate gauze and fringe and lace?" I asked.

"The gentleman who showed us over the school at Kensington said that the clay, far from making the hands rough, made them very soft; so I don't suppose they would be injured for needlework."

"This may be," I replied, "but my maxim is, 'One thing at a time, and that thing well done,' is the great secret of despatch."

The next day Miss Hindon called, and before evening we were settled in inexpensive but comfortable lodgings for a week. With the morning came letters to us all. Arthur had given me permission to act as I liked about Mary and Janet.

"You always get the best of me, Polly," he wrote, "and I can safely trust to your judgment, only what you have to do, let it be quickly done, for Alice seems unwell, at least she mopes a great deal, but that is because you are all absent, I imagine."

The letter gave me great concern. I, therefore, decided to conclude all my arrangements as speedily as possible and return home. We had to wait for replies to the advertisement Mr. Hindon had inserted. These came in due time, and from a lady whose very young daughter was a student in the elementary class at Queen Square. The lady, Mrs. Down, was not entirely unknown to our friends, her husband having been an engraver, who had left her some small means of subsistence, which she was devoting to the education of her only child, she herself earning occasionally considerable sums as a designer for paper-stainers and also for calico-printers.

I was somewhat astonished at this opening for women's employment, and very much more so when she told me she thought of giving up this somewhat uncertain source of emolument for one which paid better, that of finishing photographs in the style of miniature painting. She had been taught the art in early life, and had constantly practised it as an amusement, so that the ability to excel in it had never from disuse slipped through her fingers.

I was much pleased to find one who with all her acquirements seemed so retiring. She was, as the Irish say, "sure of herself," and knew that the power in her fingers' ends was equal to that of Aladdin's lamp, always provided, as she remarked, that she "kept her health." So after all arrangements had been made for their attending as pupils at the School of Art, I left my darlings in her care, with fervent prayer that God would keep them in His hands.

Our arrangements had left me with very little time to call on the Armstrongs, Dick's most particular friends, and also upon Mrs. Reed, who professed to take care of him.

To the Armstrongs I made merely a ceremonious call. I could do no other without infringing the law which Richard had laid down as regarded silence upon his sisters' avocations. With Mrs. Reed I had a long conversation. Everything connected with my boy was of the highest interest to me. In the end, I gathered from the good lady's desultory talk that Richard was not so steady as he was when he first came to London.

"I do not think he is among the society he ought to be with. You see, ma'am, that Richard is a well-educated youth, and with very superior manners; and although his employers are well-to-do people, yet their trade is rather rough, and some of the young men are a queer lot."

"But," I remarked, "Richard must learn to walk before he runs, and it is all uphill work yet. If he has superior manners and education, and among rough people, I do not see that he should become rough also."

"I think association goes a great way towards forming a youth's habits. I do not say character, for that, it is to be hoped, is a matter of principle, or ought to be," observed Mrs. Reed.

"I do not perceive the roughness you speak of," I remarked.

"I do not mean entirely that; but Mr. Richard likes to go often to places of amusement, and much oftener he is kept very late at his business, sometimes till 11 or 12 at night, and all this does not tend to make a youth more refined, or, in my opinion, a better man. I often wish that you were living near, so that he could be more under your care."

It was as if I had suddenly received a heavy blow, and I sat stupefied, yet listening to the old lady with my mind so disturbed that I did not even take in the sense of all she was saying. That he might be fond of amusement was natural, but frequent late hours I did not understand. It was ruin. At this moment Richard came in, expecting that I had arrived. His joyous face was at once overcast at seeing the gravity of mine.

"What is it, mother?" he asked, in alarm.

Mrs. Reed got up and left the room.

"I have been inquiring all about your habits, Richard, and am vexed that you should be kept so late in business. It is not usual, is it?"

The conscience-stricken boy colored up to his temples, and in a moment became ashy pale.

"I am sometimes late," he muttered, and, taking up his hat, said, "I am in a desperate hurry, and have only a few moments to spare."

"And those, Richard, you must give to me. My boy, with whom are you? Where do you go? Do not think Mrs. Reed has willingly told me all this; but I have a right to know all."

I took hold of his hand and drew him down on a chair near me, and said:—

"Richard, I am your mother, and there is no one on earth so much your friend. Tell me, my boy, who are your companions, and where you spend your evenings. I will not blame you; it may be only outward circumstances and not vice which is leading you astray. If I can help you, I will."

Poor Richard! Shall I ever forget how the tears coursed each other down his cheek? And yet not a muscle of his face moved, and but for those tears he seemed turned to stone. I drew my chair still nearer to him and laid his head on my shoulder, and then I kissed him again and again. Presently he told me all his woe; for to a youth not hardened in crime these early troubles were to him as bitter perhaps as any sorrow of his after-life. He related to me how some gay companions had seduced him to the billiard-table, where he played almost nightly, and which had left him without resources. Even his watch and pretty breast-pin were gone.

"And what, my boy, could be the end of this but dishonesty?"

"No, no, mother! a hundred times no!"

"But how could you carry this on, Richard, without some such end?"

There was hesitation for a moment. Presently, as I was parting his hair off his forehead, "I should have gone to sea," he almost whispered.

I shook from head to foot, and did not speak. The boy felt my emotion, suddenly got up, and, looking me in the face, shouted, "What have I done? Mrs. Reed! Mrs. Reed!" But no Mrs. Reed came. He rushed out of the room and returned in a moment with a glass of water, for, though I had not lost my senses, I had so far fainted that I looked an image of death. For the moment I was alarmed; the sensation was new to me, but the cold water Richard was forcing into my lips, and the cold air from the window suddenly thrown open, revived me. Then it was that the tears rained down my boy's cheeks. He kneeled at my feet, he rubbed my hands; in his distraction he would have promised—did promise—everything.

To think of leaving for a few hours was impossible; and Mrs. Reed having returned from her short walk, I hastily made some arrangements for the night, sent a messenger with a note to Richard's employers, and then he and I, after an hour had elapsed, went out, and in an open field near the house we again talked the matter over. Richard was "determined nothing should ever tempt him to visit a billiard room again—no, nothing."

"It is a rash promise, Richard, and one you will not be able to keep."

"Mamma, do you think I have no strength of mind?"

"No more than I have, or any one else, when to do a good action against a pleasant temptation is in question. Prayer only will give you this strength, and frequently boys forget prayers when they leave home."

I looked in his face, which the telltale blush had overspread.

"When I am gone, Richard," I continued, "all your promises will be as brittle as glass; all your temptations, strong as a magnet to a needle, will draw you within their influence."

"Mamma, you think hardly of me. I did not know I was so very bad, or that you thought me so," he said, reproachfully.

"Richard, I think no harder of you than of myself. At your age I did not gamble, certainly, but it is my having suffered in another way makes me know so well how to feel for you, and to know also how weak we all are to help ourselves against temptation. There is but one safeguard against it—prayer. Help may not come the first hour, not the second, not perhaps for many hours or days, but it will come, and while you pray you will not sin.

"Do not, my boy, rush from one evil to a worse. The sea is almost unexceptionably the romance of every boy's life, but it has depths of misery as well as sunlit waves, and one reared as you have been would feel all the misery in a tenfold degree. It has never been the one aim of your life to become a sailor. If it had been, difficulties and misery would assume other aspects. But you wish to fly to the sea as a refuge from present trouble—perhaps from debt. Is it so, Richard?" I asked.

No answer came.

"Tell me how far you have exceeded your allowance, which I know has been very limited by comparison with that of many others; but when you left home you thought it wealth. You cannot be very much in debt, but much or little, tell me the truth, and you shall be helped."

"I owe three pounds," was very reluctantly spoken.

I did not reply for a moment.

"It is a large sum, my boy. To whom do you owe it?"

"To several fellows. I have borrowed it at different times."

"And what for?" I asked, as I looked up and again saw the face no longer blushing, but positively crimson. "Tell me candidly, Richard, if you wished to be helped out of your difficulty. This I have promised, but I must know the particulars."

"For billiards, mamma." He hissed the words.

"Well, my boy, a gambler is a despicable character. I never thought a son of mine would sink so low, and ——"

"A gambler! That is a hard word, mamma."

"And an ugly one, too, Richard. It is not suggestive of a Christian or of a gentleman-like character: but be it what it might, you have, though so very young, earned the detestable name. My boy, it is a frightful gulf of degradation which yawns underneath the film of what is to you a pleasant excitement. I cannot enter into the details of the distress of a gambler's life; they are too horrible. I am so excited that I cannot see my way clear for your future. Let us say no more now. I shall be calmer after a while."

Before night had arrived the tangled skein seemed smoother. There was no time to write to my husband beyond saying that my stay would be prolonged for a day or two longer. I saw no good in telling Richard what I meant to do. He went to his work in the morning, and I to the Armstrongs. I told my tale to sympathizing hearts ready to help me in my need.

"Richard is in a different position from when he first came to London; he knows a little of his business, and his manners are less brusque; his bearing is more manly," said the eldest Mr. Armstrong. "I think I may venture to give you a letter of introduction to a house at the West End, altogether different from where he is now, provided you are assured that his character is unscathed."

I answered according to my own conviction, that nothing was wrong there; and away I went on my errand, praying mentally the whole way that if my mission was for the boy's good, I might be successful.

To make a long story short, I succeeded, though the salary was very small; but he was to board in the house. Then, all due observances being paid to Richard's present employers, money given to the misguided boy to release him from debt,—a receipt for each small sum paid I insisted upon seeing,—and a handsome present being made to kind Mrs. Reed, I had the satisfaction of knowing that he was in a better position, so near his sisters that they could have a gentle influence over him; and, free from his old companions and from the incubus of debt, he could now look up with a light heart, and, I hoped, would make his way in the world. His last words at parting were, "You have saved me, mamma, but do not tell my father."

"My boy," I replied, "I never concealed a thing from your father in my life, and I certainly am not going to begin now. Your father has never deserved that you should dread him, and why should you do so?"

"I do not exactly dread his knowing about it; but he will think me such a fool, you know, mamma, to give away at the first temptation."

"Possibly he will, and you have passed a correct opinion upon your own conduct. You are now doubly armed to become wiser in future. I leave you in perfect confidence. You have only to have faith that God's help will come if you ask it. No long prayer is needed. 'God help me!' are the talismanic words. But of one thing be sure—He sees you *always*. Do not act the fool before the high majesty of God, and yet be afraid of your father's opinion; that is cowardly as well as foolish."

"Mamma, you do use hard words."

"No, Richard; I only call things by their right names."

And now, at the moment of departure, my heart nearly gave way, but the hurry which generally accompanies the last farewell the instant before entering the train scarcely allowed me to think.

I dared not own to myself how desolate home would seem. I was very anxious for Alice, who, however, looked bright and cheerful. The evening grew into midnight before we were aware of it, for not till Alice had retired did I venture to tell my husband of Richard's indiscretion. It is a bad plan to tell of the faults of a sister or brother before either the one or the other. Arthur only laughed and said:—

"It is no more than I expected, Mary; but I am glad you did not worry me about it. You cannot expect to make a boy a saint. I rather think it is of service to him when young to let him feel the grip of trouble of his own making; and this, you will allow, was Master Dick's case."

"But supposing I had not gone to London, and he had fallen into crime?"

"It is useless supposing cases. In nine times out of ten I believe that boys may be rescued from incipient vice by judicious management, never by stripes or by abuse. Fear and unkindness have driven many a youth into downright wickedness. But about Alice, Mary, I am very anxious, though she looks very well to-night. I dare say it's all my fancy."

Alice had for a long time given me much anxiety. The pallid transparency of her complexion almost startled a stranger. Her eyes were ghastly bright, not with the sparkling life of health. Neither stimulants of tonic medicine nor of wine strengthened her; exercise, particularly in going up a hill, wearied her till she looked corpse-like; indeed, I have known her to cry even when she had to go up stairs or up a slight acclivity. The doctor suggested that her stays should be loosened, but as my girls never wore stays, only corset bands without bones or steels, there was no remedy in this advice. "She will grow out of it," he said. Meantime she seemed to grow into it, for she became worse. If she took any food beyond simple bread and butter, any drink beyond milk and water, she suffered greatly, and very much as if she were bilious, though her nausea and weakness did not yield to the medicines she took. There was an inertness in all her movements, a want of tone, of vigor in her constitution, which was unnatural to health. I had often seen other girls thus suffer, but had never heard of a remedy, except steel and similar tonics, which too frequently were of no avail. Fortunately it was suggested by a friend to give her—

The raw white of a new-laid egg beaten to a froth in a wineglassful of cold water; this dose to be taken three times a day, a quarter of an hour before breakfast, dinner, and supper—or tea.

It was tried with perfect success. In two months she was a different being, could walk up hill or anywhere else, and without fatigue. The color returned to her cheeks, and elasticity and sprightliness to her frame, and her eyes now shone with all the clearness of entire health. During the time she was taking the remedy she had milk and water for breakfast and tea, and toast and water *made with boiling water* for other beverage.

So much confidence have I in this remedy for want of strength in young girls from fourteen to twenty, that I hope every one who reads this will endeavor to make known this simple cure, which is also equally efficacious in recovering strength after an attack of the jaundice.

"Pray, Alice, had you any admirers paying you a visit in my absence?" I asked, one day. "Tell me all about them if you had."

"No one was here but Mrs. Marshall and Agnes. If there had, mamma, I should not know they were my admirers, and if I knew them to be so, I don't think I could talk about them."

"What, not even to Agnes?"

"I do not know, mamma. I have never had an admirer. Perhaps I could tell Agnes, but ——"

"And why not tell me, Agnes? Every girl must have an admirer, a lover, before she marries, perhaps more than one; and who should be her confidant but her mother? A mother, who has been through the ordeal of courtship herself, can best tell where the pitfalls lie."

"You may smile incredulously, my dear Alice; but there are pitfalls in courtship, and one steps upon them sometimes unconsciously, and down tumble our prospects of happiness. Let me tell you the power which frequently digs them—no other potent agency than that known by the name of female friendship. Sometimes wilfully, and sometimes otherwise, the mischief is done which leaves the confiding girl a victim of treachery."

"But, mamma, I like Agnes Marshall so much. I should be sorry not to keep up her acquaintance."

"Do so by all means, Alice; but never mention a word of your heart affairs to any companion."

Weeks passed away, and yet on the part of Alice there was much reserve. She liked to be alone, excepting when Agnes paid her a visit, and then she seemed a different being. One day Mrs. Marshall called, and in conversation complained that Alice seldom went there, and they felt it rather a slight. "'Tis true she always excuses herself by saying that mamma is lonely, and you know I can say nothing then. Never mind, Miss Alice, George is coming home at midsummer; perhaps there will be more attraction then."

This sounded coarsely, but nothing was farther from the speaker's thoughts. In an instant I looked at Alice; she was deathly pale. She got up, and with her back turned to us, rapidly examined some pieces of music, saying, in her agitation, "That song, mamma, for Agnes, I cannot find it."

"Perhaps you may find it in the breakfast-room," I said. "Run away and see."

To a mother's eye the heart of her daughter is sometimes revealed at a glance. So it was with Alice. Neither Mrs. Marshall nor Agnes observed the poor girl's confusion, and some few minutes after, when she returned, her face was slightly flushed, but her manner was calm, and her movements as graceful as ever. Our visitors soon after took leave. Alice had flown to her room when I returned from seeing them to the door. After a time I went almost noiselessly up stairs, and, gently entering, saw her on a low seat with her face buried in her hands. Startling her, Alice's face flushed as much as it had been before pale. "Oh, mamma, did you call me?" she asked, trying to look unconcerned.

"No, my child, but the loss of your sisters has had a visible effect on you. It has made you nervous."

"Has it, mamma? I am not aware of it," she replied, with a sign of relief.

Not for worlds would I have forced her confidence, or hurt her feelings by the slightest allusions to a malady so new to her—one in which a mother finds herself powerless to help. I could but tenderly watch the unfolding of her destiny, which I felt was approaching.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, }
9 18 18t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 20 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The best and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

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GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13rp smw19t No. 639 ARCH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, VIZ:—Leave Philadelphia at 8 P. M. and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
September 3 1866 1m

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 2810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented member, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

THE WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 5 S. MERRICK STREET,

will open October 1 in addition to the regular course, classes will be formed for pupils who wish to pursue only the higher branches. For terms, etc., application may be made to either of the Principals, after 2 o'clock.

MARY E. HOUPT,
No. 2023 GREEN Street.
MARY E. TAZEWELL,
8 18 6trp* No. 250 W. LOGAN Square.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McELWAY, A. M., Principal

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A term will commence on MONDAY, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the SOUTH COLLEGE, NINTH St., near Market, by Prof. MORRIS. [9 11 tuth6t

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.
9 17 tuthswlm No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

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SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

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CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11 A.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Mass Meeting at National Hall.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CRESWELL, OF MARYLAND.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, National Hall was nearly filled by an enthusiastic audience last evening, to listen to the able discourses of Senator Creswell and others.

The Satterlee Band was in attendance, and enlivened the occasion by discoursing popular airs. As the gentlemen appeared upon the platform they were lustily cheered. Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and made a stirring speech, appealing to the people to stand by Congress and ratify the Constitutional amendment.

He then introduced the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, United States Senator from Maryland. Senator Creswell came forward, and, after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows:—

Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania:—I feel it to be altogether a work for me to attempt to stir your enthusiasm to a higher pitch than that to which it has already attained. Having recently spent several days in your grand city of Philadelphia I was satisfied then that the cause we all have so dearly at heart was in your hands entirely safe. I felt assured that when the occasion came for you to speak your own sentiments through the ballot-box, there would be no doubt with regard to the result. I saw your people on one occasion assembled in mass that to me was almost terrific; and, although noted in the newspapers as one of the speakers, on that occasion I felt that nobody without energy and power could speak to such masses as I saw assembled on Broad street. I thought it became me that evening to retire to my home and wait for a future occasion. That occasion is presented to me to-night, and I feel proud an opportunity is given me, who has been battling during the whole of this long, protracted, and cruel war, in a State where every Union man finds a bitter Rebel to oppose him (applause)—to appear before an audience of Philadelphians, who, during the war, have made a record so glorious that no time, however long, can efface. (Applause.) It is my privilege, therefore, to address you, and feeling it to be a duty to respond to the call of your committee, I am here before you to-night. (Applause.) I hope I shall not be deemed a disreputable character by the President of the United States, when I inform you that I am not only a member of the present Congress, but that I was also a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress (applause), and I am proud to be able to say that on no occasion, during any session of either of those bodies, can my vote be found recorded in any other company than that of the noble representatives you sent from Philadelphia, and especially will my name be found beside that gentleman (referring to Mr. Kelley), who has been in the last two or three Congresses, and whom you in this Congress have chosen to be your standard-bearer. To him personally I owe a debt of gratitude, and I should feel myself an ingrate did I not avail myself of every oportunity to appear before the citizens of Philadelphia to express my personal gratitude as the gratitude of the Union men of Maryland. In the days of our uncertainty, when we knew not from day to day what event might occur to overturn the government of our State, and subject us to Rebel rule such as that which now prevails in the unreconstructed States, I never, never called upon Judge Kelley to come to my assistance, but that assistance was not promptly rendered. (Applause.) He has battled side by side with me with slaveholding Rebellion; side by side with me in the great contest in 1863 for emancipation. (Applause.) To-night we are called upon to discuss other questions than those that were presented during the war, involving, as I believe, questions as momentous as any that the American people have been called upon to decide before. Notwithstanding sixteen months have passed since the surrender of Lee's army, notwithstanding the great army which the American people sent into the field to protect their rights has been disbanded, and the soldiers have returned home, and become citizens, we find in this land that we are far from enjoying the security and the blessings of peace which the soldiers and the sailors have achieved. They crushed armed rebellion wherever it appeared. They struck from the hands of every Rebel soldier the musket that he had raised against the old flag of the republic (applause); and yet to-night we are called upon to speak in thunder tones, with the view, so far as we may in that manner, to secure to ourselves the results of that great contest. When the army was disbanded we thought we had secured the fruits of the war. We thought that the questions in issue had been decided by the bayonet. And why have they not? Simply because the American people have been subjected to another treason—Rebels to-night are organized the same as they were during the war; and all we find different in the contest is that they have a new leader, and that, instead of having the headquarters at Richmond, their leader stands in the White House at Washington. In my own opinion there is no difference in point of political fact or morality between the person of Jefferson Davis and the person of Andrew Johnson. (Applause.) If anything, I would denounce Andrew Johnson more than Jeff. Davis. The one may claim that he battled against those whom he considered his enemies; but the other cannot deny that he wages war against the men who were his friends. (Applause.) And to-night we see announced in the papers that he has given over to Mr. Valladigham, of Ohio, the right to declare his principles, that he never upheld the Republican party. If these are his principles, then I ask you how could he accept from the hands of the Republican party a nomination for the second office in the gift of the people, and stand during the great contest shoulder to shoulder with our great martyred chief, Abraham Lincoln? (Cheers.)

When the war closed a responsible duty was imposed upon Congress. The Thirty-ninth Congress met under such difficulties as the country had never before experienced. We were called upon to pass upon issues more momentous than ever before submitted to an assembly of American people. We found eleven States and the people lying at our feet—as Mr. Johnson himself declares—without State government, who but a short time before had been waging war for the destruction of our dearest institutions. We found those people in an attitude that required of us a careful consideration of their condition, with a view to the restoration of their former relations to the general Government, and we felt that, banishing all mere malice, that, laying aside all mere party or personal considerations, it was our duty to pass upon that people in such a manner as that through all time this Union should be secured and this people should be saved from the future horrors of civil war. (Applause.) With no view or desire to antagonize the President of the United States, but, on the contrary, we asserted that the disposition on the part of a majority of the members of both Houses, if it were possible to do our duty and yet remain on friendly terms with the President—to consult him so far as we could go without yielding principle, and yet if possible to conform to his views, and I can assert it myself, knowing the views of several of the gentlemen. I am sure that when the friends of the President asserted it they were lying—that we sought to make a rupture between him and Congress—they asserted that which was false. We knew whether we desired it or not. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln he was, under the Constitution, the President of the United States, and of course was the President of the Republican party, as made by the issue in 1864. We know he felt that power superior to that of almost any potentate on earth. That was the veto power. He sought to place obstacles in our way, and feeling this responsibility, we desired so far as we could to prevent any rupture between any branches of the Government. The Thirty-ninth Congress determined to establish the rights of the Southern people as they saw fit, but we found that the President himself had ventured upon the field. We could not sustain him by any provision that we could find in the Constitution of the United States. We found that he had assumed to himself the right to decide upon the condition of the Southern States, the right to impose such conditions as he deemed proper, and then the right to say to the Congress of the United States:—"All these have been disposed of; it is not your duty." In order that you may fully understand my ideas with reference to this, I refer you to the paper which he himself presented to the country with reference to the reorganization of the Government of North Carolina. I think if you will turn to that paper you will find there clearly stated many positions that he has since assailed as coming from Congress. I allude to the President's proclamation with reference to appointing Mr. William J. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and I allude to this first because it comes first in the chronological arrangement of important events touching these great questions. In that proclamation the President says—the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, etc. He then goes on to allege, and whereas the Rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the United States against the proper constituted authorities of the land, etc.; and then he says in view of the solemn responsibility resting upon me, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said States to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established and domestic tranquility insured. I will allow the States protection in all these rights—life, liberty, and property. Now, the very first proposition that Mr. Johnson asserts you will find in the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and that section is, "The United States shall guarantee," etc. Did, then, the President of the United States assume that he was the United States? If so, he violated the decisions of the courts. I think the United States are the people of the United States, and the people of the United States can alone be represented by their Congress. Again he says that the Rebellion was against the properly constituted authorities. Who were the properly constituted authorities? President Lincoln, to be sure, as the head of the Executive Department. The Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses, as well as the other authorities of the Government. But you will observe in this proclamation he speaks of the properly constituted authorities of the Government, and in this document he gives the lie to liberty. He distinctly asserts that the Rebellion has deprived all these States of their civil government, and I merely ask you to note that, with a view to some other matters that I will state at the latter stage of my argument. Again, further down, he says "The Convention shall be composed of delegates to be elected by those who are loyal," etc.; and again, he invests in himself all the powers necessary to enable such *loyal* people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government. Now, then, remember the controversy between Congress and the President is this: Whether the power to restore these States is placed by the Constitution in the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States. I look at that part of his proclamation which looks to the restoration of the States and to other parts, and think it is a usurpation not warranted by the terms of the Constitution. (Applause.) He is the generalissimo of the army. He is the head of the executive department of the Government. He can execute all laws, but he can't make a line of any law. He can rule by his bayonet, and he can make a Union by his bayonet. He may surprise Rebels and hold Rebels in subjection by his army and navy, but the Supreme Court of the United States says it is an unwarrantable exercise of power to attempt by force to make a people form a State government according to his views, and then endeavor to lead them by those views. He is almost as bad as Louis XIV, when he cried out, "I am the State." Andrew Johnson asserts, "I am the United States." I do not mean to saddle upon him the illegal constructions which he has given to the Constitution, when he has left a copy with every one he stopped with. He has imposed upon every one of the Rebel States certain terms, which he declares, in his official communication with them, to be essential to their reconstruction. And those terms were that they should repudiate their acts of secession as null and void, acknowledge the Constitutional amendment, and repudiate the Rebel debt. He has been telling the people, during the last two or three weeks, that those States, having complied with those requirements, are now ready to come in; but a disunion Congress is keeping them out of their proper relations to the General Government. The whole thing is a falsehood. Those States have not accepted even his terms. A few of them ratified the Constitutional amendment, but they did it conditionally. Some of them have repudiated the Rebel debt; some have not. And so with regard to his other conditions. What one of all his conditions has been adopted by all the States? When the war closed the Rebels liked the Union men all throughout the South. They gladly took them by the hand, and manifested their friendship in divers ways; but for what purpose? to procure their pardons, to use their influence North to obtain the return of their property. They came to Washington in hordes, they stopped up the hotels, they nearly closed the broad avenues of the city in their march to the White House with the view to save their necks; and to-day what do they say and do? No man in the South who has been a Union man dare avow it except at the risk of his life. No man dare appear upon their streets and hoist above him the national flag, without knowing that the very next moment he may receive in his body a bullet that will deprive him of life. Free speech is extinct, and if a man freely think there he dare not freely utter his thoughts. He has not made peace, and his plan never can. He may make the South a graveyard for Union men; but he cannot deceive the American people by calling that which is desolation and death, peace. We will accept no such solution of his question. We have an example of the effect of his policy in the terrible scenes at Memphis and the still more horrible one of New Orleans. And to-day I can relate to you a scene that occurred in my own State. I hold that every human being has a right to worship God in that manner which he deems acceptable to Him. In Shapley's woods, in the lower part of Maryland, the Methodist Church held—and have for years—a camp-meeting. A portion of the altar was given up to the colored people. A lot of returned Rebels organized themselves in a band, and with murderous weapons advanced against these people and shot them down as they knelt at the altar of God, white and black. These scenes are occurring all over the South, and yet Andrew Johnson calls that reconciliation, reconstruction! I deny it. (Applause.)

The plan of Congress is different. It is that Union men there, white or black, shall have the protection of the law, and that protection shall be ample and in all respects sufficient; and so long as I maintain my position in the Senate of the United States, or in any position, no Rebel State shall find itself possessed of one representative in the Congress of the United States until that result is secured. (Vociferous applause, cheers, and other signs of approbation.) Daniel Webster said to the New England fishermen, "I will protect you, bob hook and line." I would protect every man from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, and no Rebel in the land shall dare in violence to disturb a solitary hair upon his head. This plan of President Johnson is no plan at all. (Laughter.) It is an abject surrender of all for which the "Boys in Blue" fought. If the Congress of the United States had accepted any such settlement of this question, I would have considered that we had turned our backs upon the army and navy. Wherefore have we spent five thousand million dollars? Why has the blood of three hundred thousand patriots been poured out in pools on every acre throughout the Southern dominion? If it be for any such miserable settlement of this great question we have achieved, better a thousand-fold we had not attempted to defend the unity of this Government; better a thousand-fold it we had kept our sons and brothers and fathers at home, and at least lived happy in our domestic circle; better that we had said to the Rebels in the beginning of the war:—"You have ruled us for thirty years, and again at your behest we will bow our necks, and let you plant your feet upon them." If we had accepted such terms I should have felt myself dishonored, and that the American name was identified with shame, and a great disgrace that any American abroad would assert this to be his country. Congress differed from the President. It may have been because we felt that we had a responsibility upon us. Attribute to us what motives you please, good or bad, high or low. We refused to accept his plan, and we set to work to make one for ourselves. We wanted to find out what the facts were. We appointed a joint committee, consisting of nine members of the House and six from the Senate, and these fifteen are that terrible body which the President has characterized as an illegitimate Congress. I don't know whether you have read it; but if you want to find intelligent elegance, read that 22d of February speech of Mr. Johnson's. (Laughter.) I have been asked a thousand times whether he was drunk when he made that speech. I will illustrate that by a little story. One of the celebrated Smith family on one occasion went with some friends who got a little more than half seas over. The result was that Smith found himself at his own door; after fumbling around for some time, he finally got in, and thought he would go up stairs slowly and get into bed without disturbing his wife. Well, he got in all right, but he was facing his wife; discovering his mistake, he turned about face, but his wife was too quick for him. "Ah! Mr. Smith, that wont do; you are drunk clear through." I don't think it is necessary for any one to ask me if Andrew Johnson was drunk when he made that speech. I think he was drunk clear through. (Laughter.) In that speech he denounced the Congress of the United States as usurping the powers of the Government. What were we trying to do? Nothing on earth but to find out the true state of the case, and present to the country the actual condition of the Southern States. After six or eight months, the Committee on Reconstruction having reported, Congress matured a plan which they gave to the country. You know what these constitutional propositions are. We propose to settle these questions by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Why? Because we want these issues disposed of forever. (Applause.) We want peace, and, after this bloody war, we don't want again to be called to fight over these old things. (Applause.) We want the judgment of the war entered in the true records of the Constitution, so that there can be no question raised in reference to anything at all. Andrew Johnson says the Southern States have accepted his terms upon their State Constitutions. These State Constitutions may be repealed to-morrow. (Applause.) Not one of those States dared to submit it to the people, because they know the people of those States are hostile to them, with the single exception of North Carolina, and she rejected it by two thousand majority. Andrew Johnson knows that the people of those States are averse to any settlement of this question. We are willing and anxious to have the restoration of the Southern States—to have this question settled. We want the security to be an undoubted guarantee. We want the amendment placed in the Constitution by a three-fourths vote, so that no less than three-fourths of all the States can repeal it. Without that we have no security. I have no doubt that you have all perused these Constitutional amendments, and understand them pretty thoroughly. In Vermont and Maine they have learned to understand it, and after they closed these discussions, Vermont moved the previous question and carried it by twenty-five thousand majority. And, as we say in Congress, when they came to take the vote on the "main question" they didn't even count the opposition. (Applause.) Of the Constitutional amendments, the fourth one secures the public debt, etc. I suppose you people here have a share of Five-twenties, Seven thirties, and other bonds of the Government. Let the people dispose of the question as they see best. If the Rebels get back into power as they want to, and control the affairs of the nation, you will have to assume three or four thousand millions of the Rebel debt, and the result would be that you would not get the interest on your bonds, and you may have them rendered worthless; and that they meditate just that thing no man can doubt who reads their papers and talks with their people: but, gentlemen, settle that question for yourselves. I have a farm down in Maryland, and they can't confiscate that unless they drive us out. The third proposition (amendment), is that no person shall be entitled to hold office, etc. Now, that don't deprive anybody of voting. The greatest Rebel in the land may vote when this plan which we have suggested is applied. All the Rebels want to hold office; these very men who organized the Rebellion; these very men who have been fighting for the overthrow of this Government for four years, now whine like dogs because they can't hold the most prominent positions under the Government. Now, as regards the question of representation, which is the second, it merely says if you do not allow the people to vote, you shan't and won't vote against the people who are allowed to vote. If your white people and your negroes, or anybody else of your population are not sufficiently intelligent to cast a ballot for themselves, a Rebel shall not vote for that man or that man's body. (Applause.) Mayor Monroe and his Thugs of New Orleans shall not have three times the political power of Generals Grant and Sheridan. Now I think this is as plain as plain can be to any man except he is a Democrat. Now I come to the first section. All persons born and naturalized in the United States, etc. That provision was contained in the Civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson vetoed it because he made civilized people out Chinese and gipsies. The time will come when every negro will be a citizen of the United States.

Reverdy Johnson said that, before the passage of the Civil Rights bill, slavery having been abolished, every freeman was under the law and the Constitution a citizen, and that thing was unnecessary. We want to relieve that question from all doubt and uncertainty; and why do we make them citizens? For the express purpose of giving them a position in the courts of the United States. The judges decided that the negro could not have a standing there because he was not a citizen. And why do we do that? For no other purpose than to give them the protection of the law.

It does not give them any political right, it merely places them under the ægis of the law; and isn't that right? (Applause.) What are your laws for, if they are not to protect the weak? The strong don't need the laws. Your millionaire, your man who is able to overturn the Congressional district, and give you a majority one way or the other, he don't want the protection of the law.

It is the humble individual. It is this, more especially, despised race. We want to place these people where they cannot be trampled upon with impunity. We do not deserve to live in a civilized, in a Christian community, if we are not willing to afford protection to every one in the whole land. Mr. Johnson asserts that the South has been reconstructed. The butcheries of the Union men deny it. Take up the newspapers, and you will find this going on to an alarming extent.

Men are here to-day, banished from the South by reason of the resentment that these people exercise. The States have proved false to that responsibility which was imposed upon them by law. Therefore it became necessary that another tribunal should assert the right. Is there anything unreasonable, unjust, exacting, malicious, proscriptive in any of these provisions? Nothing whatever, except as it is absolutely necessary to protect the union of the people, and to give us a substantial and lasting peace.

Now we are called upon to decide between these two plans—one the President's, and the other Congress'. Suppose you adopt the President's plan. The States shall have just the same as they have now. Nothing will be settled; this butchery will go on. This feeling then will grow worse; there will be no power in Congress to check it; will that be peace? Before long this land would be desolated by another war. By settling the question of representation you secure your own debt, do away entirely with the Rebels', and you give protection to life, liberty, and property to every one throughout the South.

The friends of Mr. Johnson say his plan ought to claim great consideration, because it is the same plan that Mr. Lincoln adopted. In Louisiana, those who adopted Mr. Lincoln's plan were such men as Dostie, Hahn, and others. Mr. Lincoln himself sent a despatch to Michael Hahn, congratulating him upon being the first Governor of the free State of Louisiana.

They were the men to whom Abraham Lincoln committed his power. What does Andrew Johnson do? He hands it over to Mayor Monroe, to such men as Attorney-General Herron. But when Dostie and the men whom Lincoln patronized met in convention in the city of New Orleans with the view to assert their opinions, Andrew Johnson placed the military power of the United States in the hands of the arrogant Rebels, with a view to their destruction; and they shot them down like dogs in the public streets.

The speaker continued at some length on the issues of the day, and closed his remarks by reciting a piece of poetry, which was received with applause.

General Eaton was then introduced, and spoke at some length. The meeting then adjourned.

THE AUTUMNAL MODES

THE FASHIONS FOR THE FALL.

Hats, Bonnets, Chapeaux, and Mutton Pies More Diminutive than Ever—Dresses that will be All the Rage—"The Shorter the Better!"—New Styles of Robes, Basques, Mantillas, Coats, Jackets, Etc.—Coronal Ornaments, Veils, Head-Dresses, Etc.

Herbert Spencer says whoever has studied the physiognomy of public meetings cannot fail to have remarked a connection between democratic opinions and peculiarities of costume; their individual oddities and tendencies breaking out in wide-awake hats, curious ways of parting the hair, astonishing shirt collars, and other evidences of enlightened intelligence, and desire to break away from the trammels of fashion and conventionalism.

If this inference be correct, there is very little of the old genuine democracy or feeling left in this country, especially among the female part of it: for fashion is more than ever their god, and conventionalism the calf before which they all bow down.

In fact, we are beginning now, for the first time, to have a large privileged class whose word is law, and whose example, closely modelled upon the latest European advices, is authority.

This class is exercised at present upon the subject of "full" dress, which means half dress. The truth is, we have never quite come up to time on the subject of full dress in this country. Many of our wealthy families have retained ideas of old-fashioned simplicity, or a spice of prudery obtained from some New England ancestry, which kept them within certain bounds and exercised an influence upon others.

This influence is, however, rapidly dying out, as in addition to the privileged class we have a travelled class, who know what is what and what is due to certain circumstances, and have come home with the determination of raising the tone of American society.

It is therefore highly probable that during the coming winter we shall be better dressed—that is to say, more dressed or less dressed—than we have ever been before, and certainly more correct and conventional.

But what has all this to do with the opening? Well, about as much as the opening has to do with fashions. "Opening day" furnishes an occasion for a fashion article, but it is hardly at the opening that we should expect to find fashions.

When fashions are to be seen in the shops, they cease to be fashions with the exclusive and purely fashionable class of the community. But the bonnets, tell us of the

NEW BONNETS,

says some impatient feminine reader. Dearest little Miss Lucifer, we are going to do so, and to commence in the regular orthodox style, we must say something of the "opening" itself.

It is the custom now among the best houses to issue cards of invitation. This is done to exclude the poorer city professionals, who are unable to buy original patterns, and therefore depend upon the ideas they carry away with them from the opening. Of course, the rule is not very stringent, and though suspected persons are sometimes given the cold shoulder, they are rarely absolutely excluded.

As to the bonnets (we are coming to them now), there was never greater uncertainty about them. The styles displayed are nearly all small, simply crowns, with a rim, some round, some square, some oval, some bent to the shape of the top of the head, when the hair is arranged *en masse*, back and front.

High Parisian authorities assert, however, that these styles are not now obtaining abroad; that they cannot and will not last through the season, except for opera or evening wear, and that the new promenade bonnets will be much larger and more distinctive.

The latest styles received bear out this assertion. The "Tallien," the "Mezzaro," and the "Eugenie," made by the milliners to the Empress, are distinctly larger, and very peculiar, quite unlike any other that we have seen.

The "Tallien" is of turquoise blue velvet, with a round perked-up brim, which reminds one of the prints of the bonnets worn fifty years ago, only it is smaller. The crown and curtain are both well defined; across the top of the former a wide blonde scarf is passed, which descends low; and on one side of this a pearl buckle fastens a small white ostrich plume. A small pearl net covers the cape at the back, and the front is ornamented with pearls and pearl pendants.

The "Eugenie" is the "Empire," so transformed that only an intimate acquaintance would recognize it. The brim is somewhat smaller, and more round and daring, something like the "Tallien;" the crown is rather larger, and the cape is cut out like a crescent and set up round it, so as to surmount the *chignon*. If the bonnet is of black velvet, the cape may be lined with scarlet, or any bright contrasting color, and ornamented with jet, or it may be ornamented with jet exclusively, all black bonnets being this season considered highly distinguished.

The "Mezzaro" is named after the head-dress of the Neapolitan women, which it resembles. It has a "Marie Stuart" front of black lace, bound with velvet, and ornamented with jet and surrounded with real lace, which falls over the *chignon*, in the same way that the square Italian head-dresses are worn upon the stage, the square of the bonnet being only smaller than that of the original head-dress. The ornaments consist of black real lace barbes, and a bright black head of a bird on the side of the crown, with a white aigrette springing out of its tail.

The "Lambelle" in black lace, black velvet, and fine jet, is a very good style for fall wear; it is ornamented with handsome jet chains, or with side "wings" of black lace, which form a drapery about the face, and are used as a substitute for veils, neither the long veil nor the round veil taking kindly to the small bonnet.

Another very pretty "Lambalie" for fall wear is of white Italian straw, edged with black lace, and ornamented with a wreath of small white daisies, mounted on black velvet, and having long, slender jet chains to fall over the *chignon*, and as a necklace.

One of the prettiest of the small styles of the season is the "Chignon." It is a crown like the "Lambalie," bent to the head and shaped exactly the same, front and back. It is very simple, yet very pretty, and stylishly ornamented with bandeaus and jet or pearl ornaments, the bandeau at the back forming an ornamental comb, and not interfering with the arrangement of the hair. There were very pretty all black and all white bonnets at this house; the black bonnets covered with fine jet, the white bonnets with delicate marabout, or with the smallest of white frosted flowers.

The flowers, by-the-way, are small this season, although they are often used *en masse*. The large single flower or leaf, spread out so as to cover up the whole bonnet, is not now seen; but instead, daisies, forget-me-nots, and fine jet flowers are used as wreaths, and small leaves are put together in a dahlia pattern, to form the centre of a crown, and three deep to form the edge or border to a bonnet.

The "Catalan" is simply a square crown with a rim, and is used mainly for evening and reception bonnets. The crown may be velvet, or *tulle*, of black lace covered with jet, or white lace sprinkled with crystal, but it is always the rim upon which the ornaments are placed. An edge, finished with jet fringe, is very pretty; or a marabout fringe for an evening bonnet. Nothing can be softer or more becoming than a shower of marabout falling over the back of a white lace bonnet.

White opera cloaks, trimmed with black, are to be fashionable this season, and to wear with them there are lovely white "Catalans" of tulle, puffed, ornamented with a blonde scarf, and a wreath and benoiton of small fine jet flowers, the benoiton reaching to the shoulder.

THE "BENOITON."

This term was at first understood to mean only the *chaines* which, in jet, in steel, in silver, in gilt, in everything which could be pressed into the service, have been recently introduced for ornamenting bonnets, head-dresses, and even jackets, cloaks, and dresses. The style promised to become so soon common that, without such an impetus as it has received from the production of *La Famille Benoiton*, it would probably have died out. Now, however, it promises to have as great a vogue here, for one season at least, as it had in Paris, and will undoubtedly soon achieve a much wider significance, not an exaggeration of dress or manner, but will hereafter be, even to the very boys in the street, *a benoiton*.

In the meantime, *a benoiton* holds the situation, and must, for the present, carry everything with the power of its novelty and picturesque effects—the fashion we mean, not the play—though that also will doubtless achieve the same.

THE SHORT DRESS.

This is the greatest novelty of the season. It remains to be seen whether it will find the same favor in the eyes of the American ladies that it has already in the eyes of the gay *Parisiennes*.

The principal objection to it here will be that it is only designed for the street, and is not graceful in the house: this, in our opinion, is a recommendation. One of the faults of our style of dressing is its mixed character, its want of distinctiveness and adaptation to separate uses.

Half the women wear the same dress in the street that they wear in the drawing-room; sometimes trailing, sometimes caught up with some one of the half dozen contrivances for raising ladies' dresses, but, either way, inevitably spoiling it. A neat short dress, similar to the models we have seen, is surely a great improvement on this method, or rather want of method, and is not only convenient, but in quiet colors, with accurately fitting gloves, and handsome dark *bottines*, is immensely becoming to all but very tall women.

It is bad taste to make such a costume striking or theatrical by much contrast of color, and artistes of the best taste would object to it. What is quite allowable at a seaside watering-place would subject the wearer to very unpleasant imputations in our city.

To the short dress, as a short dress, however, no objection can be made. The petticoat is the same length as ever, and is not revealed to such an extent as it is frequently by "looping up." Moreover, it saves all the trouble, the waste of material, the risk of tearing and spoiling by hooks, pins, cords, rings, and the like, not to mention the accidents of hitching up the dress here, and dropping it down there—and often dragging it, so that the skeleton hoop, instead of the pretty petticoat, stands revealed.

The most useful short dresses are made of Scotch wincey, the skirt gored and cut out in vandykes, or trimmed with several rows of narrow jet braid, over a petticoat simulated by a deep braid of the same material, put upon twilled cotton, and finished round the bottom with a flat quilling or pleating, put on with a broader braid than that upon the upper skirt. The body is not cut in one with the skirt, but has a little polka attached, which is cut out in short, square lapels, and bound with galloon or braid. A short sac-paletot is trimmed with one row of the broader braid, band of the same upon the top and bottom of the sleeves, and reins at the back. This completes the toilette.

Very little material is required for a short gored dress, especially if the petticoat is simulated in some other color.

Grey short dress, with a blue petticoat, box-pleated, is a good combination; or brown with green, and black, or black with black and scarlet, or green with purple and black.

THE "PEPLUM."

This introduction of a new, or revival of an old style, is sufficiently recent to be called a novelty. The name itself, since it is derived from the resemblance of the modern to the ancient Greek garment, suggests its prominent peculiarities to every one, those who are not very well read in antique costumes being still familiar with the *peplum* upon the stage.

At first it was simply a revival of the classic model, and was belted in with a broad band, and clasped down upon the shoulders, after the most approved antique fashion; but by this time the idea has been so varied and modified that it is difficult to tell what is meant by the word and what is not.

As a general rule, however, if a dressmaker asks you if you want a "peplum" to your dress, you may understand that it is a sort of short upper skirt, open at the sides, and cut in very deep points; if a "peplum" basquine, that it is a tight-fitting basquine, with a skirt open at the sides and the back, cut in very deep, sharp points, and belted in at the waist.

The peplum skirts are very fashionable with rich gored dresses; they are attached to a waistband, which is fastened on one side with a rosette.

A very rich dress made recently was of "Giraffe" satin, a color resembling "coffee and cream," but with a more decided tinge of amber in it. It was cut gored, with a train at least a yard and a half long, and had a peplum attached, with exceedingly long and slender points. The dress was cut in the Princesse style, and the seams were covered with leaves of black Cluny lace, which graduated in size, growing very small as they approached the top. The cost, of course, was enormous, but the effect was very fine. In addition, the peplum and the tops of the sleeves were ornamented with narrow, rich black silk fringe, dropped with jet, and with a crochet heading.

The inventor of the dress "elevator" has introduced a new article for looping up ladies' dresses—a "Benoiton" looper, very simple, very efficient, and very ornamental, which ladies can use who still loop up their dresses.

The *peplum* basquines are only suited to fall wear, as they cannot be made large, or in any thick material. They are newest and prettiest in black cashmere, or in heavy black armure silk, the cashmere dotted with beads and edged with narrow jet fringe, the silk dotted or not with beads, but ornamented with rich silk fringe, dropped with jet, and handsome jet ornaments.

Abroad, poppy red is worn, dotted with black beads, and lined with black silk; black cashmere is also lined with red silk; but such contrasts, for out-door garments, are not admired here.

"POLAR BEAR" CLOAKS.

The new cloakings for the coming winter season are all of the Polar bear order, tufted half an inch thick, and very soft and warm. They are not adapted to either round cloaks or tight-fitting garments, and can only be made into coats or loose paletots, and only trimmed with the most extravagant of buttons.

The latest fashion in buttons is to represent upon them horses' heads, dogs' heads, and also sometimes the whole animal. The bear, having received its share of patronage among the rest, has given the name to the shaggy coats and sacks of thick white and light buffed cloth, which are henceforth to be known as "Polar bear cloaks."

These cloths are very expensive, $15 and $18 per yard, but they are wide, and so, fortunately, it does not take many yards to make a cloak. The "Alpine" cloaking is beautiful; it is of thick white wool, or striped in colors, blue or *cerise*, and is used only for opera cloaks, or in all white, for carriage paletots.

Opera cloaks will generally be made round, but a few will have something of the sack shape, and be endowed with sleeves, which, whether tight or loose, or open or hanging, or what not, are always in "full dress" a nuisance and an incumbrance; and as full dress is to be the order this season at the opera we beg for a remission of the sleeve, and adherence to the circular shape, which, when of a moderate length, is more convenient than any other. The soft white "Alpine" cloth is very light, notwithstanding the thickness of its texture, and beautifully becoming, infinitely more so than the smooth, flat-surfaced, white merino.

Even the winter cloaks are not long this season, and some are very peculiar in shape. French pattern cloaks are, many of them, shorter on the back than at the sides, are cut out in square or pointed teeth upon the edge, and are, especially the expensive velvet cloaks, a mass of embroidery.

A novelty in smaller garments consists of a Greek jacket in white cloth, with a surface of satin. It was short at the back, but still shorter in the front, and cut out in square teeth, bound with black silk braid. The sleeves were long, wide at the bottom, and cut in a deep point, and edged also with the teeth above mentioned. Across the top the armholes were cut out in the same way, and the sleeves were buttoned to them, teeth meeting teeth, with a fastening of large, pear-shaped jet buttons, also used for fastening down the front. The sleeves could, of course, be taken off if required, and the jacket worn "sleeveless."

GORED DRESSES.

More dresses are worn gored, and dresses are more gored than ever. Every fresh modification tends to contract the circumference and increase the length and apparent height. Nearly all the trimmings are vertical, sometimes covering the seams; others occupying the spaces between the seams, with irregular lines ascending from the bottom, or with something in the form of sashes descending from the top.

Thick cords are still worn round the bottom of the skirt, although they have partly given place to narrow bordering of velvet or satin and to flounces, which are just beginning to make their appearance again. Indeed, it is said that the short narrow skirts, the one or two flounces, and the frilled elbow sleeve of thirty or forty years ago, are what we have got to look forward to. If so, the sooner we set up a standard of fashion of our own the better.

We do not believe it, however; the Empress Eugenie is a woman of too much taste to adopt a costume so vile, and has recently taken the most decided ground in favor of common sense and simplicity of attire.

It is a fact, however, that all the old-fashioned colors have been revived, blue, black, teagreen, bottle-green, and snuff-colored brown. The richest materials are imported this season in these colors, magnificent gros grain, satin, and satin cashmere.

Imported robes for carriage dresses and dinner toilettes are of black gros grain, superbly embroidered in silk and jet, or of rich silk in colors, embroidered to represent Cluny lace in barbes and other designs.

CLUNY LACE.

Even an incomplete article on fashion must not entirely neglect so important an element as this beautiful fabric has become. In the finer qualities it is used for the trimming of the richest dresses, for the making of chemisettes, little sleeve jackets, and exquisite articles of lingerie; in the coarser patterns for trimming underclothing, skirts, and uses innumerable. Of course, like all good things, it has many cheap imitations, which do not possess the excellence of the original; but persons who buy imitations do not expect that.

The "Shakespeare" collar (pointed in front) in Cluny lace, is the favorite one of the season. It deserves to be popular, it is so pretty, and so universally becoming. It also costs so little as to be within the reach of everybody's purse.

CRINOLINE.

notwithstanding the attacks made upon it during the past season, still reigns triumphant, and will, until some better substitute than any yet offered is invented. Of the many different manufactures now in market, the "Duplex Elliptic," manufactured by *Wests, Bradley, & Cary*, is conceded to be the best, combining, as it does, grace, flexibility, symmetry, and the capacity to wear well. The "Empress Trail," for full dress occasions, and the "Pride of the World," for driving, shopping, and general house use, are the skirts most in vogue.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

Politics in the Pulpit.

THAT most turbulent of all the spirits which infest a republic—the spirit of political discussion—is invoked as seldom as is consistent with public safety, and every wise Government seeks to allay it by having as few popular elections as possible. Great Britain allows it but once in six years, while despotic Governments avoid it altogether. The jealous care for freedom which actuated the framers of our civil polity, led them to make appeals to the popular sentiment almost too frequently. Not a year passes but we have our whole country convulsed with the violence of political enmity, and the fires of party discord no sooner begin to smoulder, than a new election causes them to break out afresh. This continual evincing of partisanship may be a necessary evil, but it is already carried to the very bounds of safety. Under such circumstances it is evidently the duty of those who lead public sentiment to seek to restrain this intolerant exhibition of opposition, and rather smother the flames than kindle them anew and fan them into a blaze. It is a duty which the public journalists owe to their country to act as expounders of sentiments and not as inflamers of passions. It is a duty the public speaker owes to his land not to sacrifice temperance to a desire to gain applause. But how much more is it the duty of the clergy, that sect whose only object should be to bring peace and good-will among men, to avoid any topic calculated to heat the enmity and excite the temper of the people! Looking at their duty merely in the light of what they owe to the community, we deprecate most strongly the indulgence in the style of political harangues which is gaining currency in our churches. Any unnecessary reference on the part of a public speaker to a topic tending to cause ill feeling is wrong; and any intermingling of theology and politics is most certainly unnecessary.

There is, however, a still stronger reason why the minister of the gospel should keep within legitimate bounds, and not soil the gown with the filth of partisan discussion. Whenever he leaves the Bible and enters upon a field not his own by right of office, he becomes an officious intermeddler in the concerns of what does not belong to him; he removes himself from the protection of his sacred office, and must expect to be treated the same as any stump orator. It is an act of gross officiousness on his part, and one which should be, and generally is, rebuked He was selected by his congregation to tell them of heavenly things; he is paid for that purpose. His people agree upon but one subject—that is, a desire to hear the words of divine truth from his lips. They may, and probably do, differ in regard to the politics of the day; and when he touches upon that subject he insults part of those from whom he derives his pay, and whom he has inveigled into his hearing by false pretenses. A tacit contract is entered into between the congregation and the preacher, that those who attend his ministration shall hear the Gospel; when they hear any thing else the contract is broken, and the listener is as much justified in leaving the church as the minister is in leaving his proper subject. We, therefore, consider it extremely ungentlemanly, and showing a gross want of taste, for a clergyman to touch on a topic which may insult some of his hearers, who have come under false promises.

Again, a large proportion of every congregation are ladies. To them such harangues cannot but be distasteful. They go to hear the Gospel, and to have a subject both unexpected and unwished for thrust upon them, is calculated to bring the Church into disrepute and alienate a number of her children.

The public spirit is excited enough. The heat of the discussion is endangering the safety of the republic, and it is pre-eminently the duty of the clergy at the present time to seek to allay, and not increase, the frenzied tone of the hour. They are strangely forgetful of their duty, and are bringing discredit on the name and religion of their Saviour, when they fill their pulpit with partisan doctrines, be they on either side, and distract the mind from holy thoughts, and fill the heart with rancor instead of universal peace. Let the country take care of its sons, and let them seek only to save perishing human souls.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* thinks it "marvellous that Mr. Johnson should allow such men as Botts, Brownlow, Forney, Greeley, Butler, Wendell Phillips, and Jack Hamilton to travel over the country and make speeches denouncing him and his policy, or to publish newspapers filled with bitter denunciations of his policy, his character, and his intentions. Where is the army? Where is the speaking bayonet?"

—That such a demand for a usurpation is allowed to appear is the best evidence that there are very few of the "speaking bayonets" in the Southern States.

'RUMP CANDIDATES."—The New York *World* was the first to originate the brilliant idea of the present Congress being a "Rump Congress." Its satellites took up the cry, and so have its opponents. The *Herald* to-day returns the complimentary title. It says:—

"THE RUMP CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The last resort of the rump city government to hold on to the spoils is to attempt to elect their candidate for Governor upon the supposed fusion of the conservative Republicans and Democrats. In this they will find themselves mistaken. The conservative Republicans are all backing out, so that Hoffman will only have the rump of old Tammany to carry him out of the city, which it may do with thirty or forty thousand majority. But this will be finally buried under an avalanche of fifty thousand majority against him in other parts of the State."

COTTON.—We are glad to see that the Congressional Committee to investigate the cotton sales are hard at work, and a thorough overhauling of all the accounts is going on. Since the discovery of the heavy fraud in New York last week the authorities are naturally suspicious. At any rate, it is well to have the affair audited.

"HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."—We shall conclude on Monday the spicy little serial which we have been publishing for several days. It completes the series of Mrs. Warren's sketches. From the satisfaction displayed by our readers, we feel that in making space for them in our columns we have gratified a large number of our patrons.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. [9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING
next MONDAY Night at 8 o'clock An Essay on "Sabbath School Instruction" will be read by Mr R. H. HINKLEY, to be followed by discussion. All are invited, Sabbath School teachers especially.
REUNION.
The Quarterly Reunion will be held on TUESDAY Night next. Tickets 50 cents. It

☞ METHODIST CENTENARY FAMILY Gatherings.—The fifth of the series will be held in SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, on Tuesday Afternoon 25th instant, at 3 o'clock; and the sixth on Friday Afternoon 28th instant, at 3 o'clock, in ASBURY M. E. CHURCH, WEST PHILADELPHIA. A general attendance is cordially invited.
W. J. PAXSON, for Committee.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. FELIZ, Pastor will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

☞ CARMEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. GOODLOE B. BELL, of New York, will preach To-morrow morning and evening.
Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock *

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN TO-MORROW, 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. H. NEVIN, in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH Street. Preaching also at 10½ A. M. Come, all come. *

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Massachusetts. Strangers invited. *

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Germantown, corner of GREEN and TULPEHOCKEN Streets.—The Rev. HUGH ELDER will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. *

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH—SEPTEMber 23.—Rev. JAMES NEILL will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Seats all free. *

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. *

☞ SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Mr. ALLEN. Union Prayer Meeting at 8 *

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. THOMAS McCAULLEY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M

☞ NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. COLE.

☞ REV. DR. FURNESS WILL PREACH at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE. —See *Evening Bulletin* for testimonials from the great artists and piano manufacturers of England and the Continent, received by last steamer from Europe. Warerooms, No. 914 CHESNUT street.
9 22 6t W. H DUTTON.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ THE UNION
REPUBLICAN CITIZENS
OF THE EIGHTH WARD
Are invited to assemble in Mass Meeting, at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets,
On Monday Evening Next, Sept. 24,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Come all who adhere to the time-honored, holy principles of the only true Union party in our country.
Come all who revere the memory of our martyr-President, Abraham Lincoln.
Come all who would not sacrifice principle for office or pelf.
Come all who are in favor of sustaining the representatives of the people against the representatives of traitors.
Come all who are opposed to "My Policy," and in favor of the Constitutional amendment.
Let all come who wish enlightenment on the great issues, and let us reason together.
The following speakers will address the meeting:—
General OLIVER ORMSBY, of Indiana.
General JOSHUA T OWEN.
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Ex-Governor.
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Hon. JEREMIAH NICHOLS.
Major CALHOUN.
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, Esq.
Other eminent gentlemen are also expected to be present, and will address the people on the issues of the day. 9 22 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.
ORDER No. 8.
The Club will assemble on SATURDAY EVENING at 7 P. M. to attend the Grand Torchlight Procession in the Third Congressional District.
By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
It Marshal.

☞ "BOYS IN BLUE."—THE CORPS OF Escort will meet promptly THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7 o'clock at Headquarters, WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets, to participate in the Parade in the Third Congressional District. R. DONAGAN,
It Captain Commanding.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE!

THE

UNION REPUBLICAN PARADE

OF THE

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WILL TAKE PLACE

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

ROUTE AS PUBLISHED YESTERDAY.

The Aids; Boys in Blue, with Escort; Campaign, German, and Other Clubs; Ward Associations; and Bands will Report as heretofore Ordered.

AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL.
"BOYS IN BLUE."
COL. WILLIAM BILES, Escort Company.
Captain FRANK H. GREGORY.
Captain FRANK ALLEN.
Captain J. W. THOMAS.
Lieut. BENJAMIN GROVES.
Lieut. JOHN SAGE.
Serg't THOMAS BROWN.
TWELFTH WARD ASSOCIATION.
MARSHALL STANTON,
WILLIAM ANDREWS.
THIRTEENTH WARD ASSOCIATION.
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
CHARLES CARPENTER.
SIXTEENTH WARD MYERS' CAMPAIGN CLUB AND WARD ASSOCIATION.
DAVID H. LANE,
JOHN G. GILLINGHAM.
SEVENTEENTH WARD MYERS' CAMPAIGN CLUB AND ASSOCIATION.
JOHN REED,
WESLEY STEVENSON.
GERMAN CLUB.
FREDERICK BREIDENGER,
JOHN P. RODENBUSCH.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
JOSEPH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH S. ALLEN.
NINETEENTH WARD.
JOHN JEFFRIES,
JOHN MOLINEAUX.

If the weather is unfavorable the Parade will take place on
MONDAY EVENING.
By order of
Captain JACOB S. S RETCH,
It Chief Marshal.

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE UNION (Republican) citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, will meet THIS Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, to take part in the parade of the Third Congressional District
It* JOSEPH H. COLLINS, Marshal.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m]

☞ CHURCH CHOIRS.—THE LADIES and Gentlemen attached to our various Choirs and their musical friends are invited to become members of the PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE Conductor, Dr. L. MEIGNEN; Pianist, Prof. A. M. GOLDSBORO. The object of this Society is the cultivation of musical taste and the promotion of musical science, by selecting the best compositions of different styles, and after a thorough practice present the result in a series of Concerts. No expense attaches to active members. Rehearsals every Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. It

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

☞ CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

☞ THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.
BANKRUPT STOCK.
BANKRUPT STOCK.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
Purchased at
SHERIFF'S SALE,
To be closed out, within a week
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
French machine-stitched Bands, Edgings, and Insertions, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, 12½ cents a pair and upwards
Children's Hose, 12½ cents a pair.
Veil Bareges 25 cents per yard
Barege and Grenadine Veils, 19 and 25 cents.
3000 yards of White Goods, consisting of Check Muslins, Stripe do., Plaid Swiss Nainsook Cambrics, and Jaconet at great Bargains.
Spool Cotton. Sewing Silk. Combs, Table Cloths, Napkins, etc. etc
20 pairs All-wool Blankets; cheap.
White and Unbleached Muslins; below market price.
Canton Flannels. 20 25 and 31 cents.
Mourning Prints, Colored Calicoes.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
226 pairs Kid Gloves at $1.00 per pair.
The entire Stock to be closed out in a week at
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BLACK SILKS.
A superb lot of Purple Edge Black Silks; heavy and cheap.
Dark American Delaines 25 cents per yard.
1 case finest French Poplins; selected colors.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
E. R. LEE,
ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET,
Below Eighth.
P. S.—Will open our NEW STORE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
(THE OLD STAND,
about the FIRST OF OCTOBER, with an entirely new Stock of Goods.
9 22 stuth3t E. R. LEE.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
NOW OPENING
FALL IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
New Designs.

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CHESNUT STREET,
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'
NEW STYLE
6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
800 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,
CHOICE STYLES,
Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH.
FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.
9 6 thstu2m4p

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Just Received Per Steamer "Melita."
French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF
6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.
Carpets for Halls, with Borders.
English Oil Cloths.
English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.
Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
JUST OPENED. [9 22 2m4p

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY
PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Morning,
ONE CASE
MAGNIFICENT QUALITY PLAIN SILKS,
In all the choice shades of colors.
ALSO, ONE CASE
Splendid Quality Corded Silks,
In all the new choice shades of colors.
Also, a Few Pieces of the BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.
N. B.—The above goods were ordered for our sales.
9 19 ws2t4p

BURNS & ATKINSON,
No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,
AND
No. 1107 PINE Street.
PRICE LIST OF BLANKETS:
$4 25 FOR 10-4 HEAVY BLANKETS.
$5 75 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 FOR 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
10 00 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND HEAVY.
The finest BLANKETS made, with the exception of one number.
95 cents for full 2¼ yards wide SHEETING, the best goods in the market.
33 cents for 1¼ yard wide PILLOW CASE MUSLIN.
12½ cents for excellent CRASH, from auction.
Several cheap lots of LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and TABLE LINENS.
$1 10 for 2 yards wide ENGLISH MERINOES; 4¼ yards make a full dress, which equals in appearance French Merinoes.
$1 15 for all shades in FRENCH MERINOES. These goods are wide and fine. 9 14 mws4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS,
STRIPE BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SHAWLS.
SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
9 18 tuths3t4p

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN.
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2222 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 6t4p

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
IS THE
ONLY COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
Offering Security Guaranteed by the Direct Supervision and Control of its Funds by the General or State Government.
In addition to the security heretofore offered, we call particular attention to the following:—
By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the Seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks under a Special Trust, created by the act of the Legislature in favor of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.
Investments are confined to Bonds of the United States, State and City of New York, and First Mortgages of Real Estate to amount of half market value.
NO RESTRICTIONS IN TRAVEL, RESIDENCE, or the ordinary employments, in any part of the United States or Europe, at any season of the year.
THIRTY DAYS' GRACE on all renewal payments.
ALL POLICIES ARE NON FORFEITING AND IMMEDIATELY INDISPUTABLE.
This popular combination of
SECURITY AND FREEDOM,
The result of twenty-five years of study and experience on the part of its originator, is giving the NORTH AMERICA an unparalleled success.
Nearly Twelve Hundred New Policies
Have been taken at the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, during the past two years, by first class business men. Of this number, only eight have become claims by death.
INCOME OF PRESENT YEAR,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Dividends payable annually, at present FORTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ALL INSURERS are invited to examine and compare their policies with those of the
NORTH AMERICA.
N. D. MORGAN, President.
T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.
I. J. MERRITT, Actuary.
NELSON F. EVANS,
GENERAL AGENT.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,
No. 434 WALNUT STREET.
Call at the Office, or send for Circular.
Liberal arrangements will be made with a few more good soliciting agents. 9 15 s4p tf

TO FAMILIES.
OLD PORT WINES,
VERY RARE OLD BRANDIES,
SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,
RYE, BOURBON, AND WHEAT WHISKIES,
By the Demijohn or Cask.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.
28 tuths1m4p

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

☞ PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING. —MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S., No. 907 Chesnut street Pianos reclothered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 21 1m rp

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Cleveland Conservative Soldiers' Delegation to Visit the President Next Tuesday—Income Tax Fraud—Health of Secretary Seward, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 22.

The delegation appointed by the Cleveland Convention to wait upon President Johnson will perform that duty on Tuesday next. They will be escorted to the White House by the Army and Navy Conservative Union of this city, with the Marine Band, and it is expected that the occasion will be embraced for some speech-making.

A prominent hotel keeper here is charged by the Revenue officers with understating his income some ten thousand dollars.

Secretary Seward is sufficiently recovered to be out to-day, and visited the President at the White House this forenoon.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Democratic Straight-out Movement Expected—The Equinoctial Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 22.—The question continues being agitated seriously in reference to the Democrats in Baltimore city and county separating from the conservatives and nominating straight-out Democratic tickets for all the offices.

The cloven foot now begins to show that the Wigwam Convention was a Democratic movement from the beginning. If all newly registered voters be allowed to vote, the chances are that the Democrats would carry the State and city.

Charles Gilmor, a prominent citizen, died yesterday.

The equinoctial storm yesterday was very severe and rough on the Chesapeake.

An Outrage—Seizure of a United States Mail Agent.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—The steamer *General Buell*, of the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line, was boarded at Warsaw, Kentucky, night before last, by two or three hundred men, who forcibly seized C. W. Ferris, United States Mail Agent, and took him ashore. Ferris was Provost Marshal at Warsaw during the war, and was instrumental in the execution of two guerillas, by order of General Burbridge.

The *Gazette* and *Commercial* say he was arrested without a warrant, while the *Enquirer* affirms that a true bill had been found against him by the Grand Jury of Carroll county for murder.

The President and Delegations.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—It is understood that the President has decided that, in consequence of the pressure of public business, he will hereafter be obliged to decline receiving any committee or delegation whose principal object is to present programmes for removals and appointments to office. All such business must necessarily be referred to the appropriate departments of the Government for attention.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The Cotton market is firm but quiet. The supply is scarce. Sales at 35½@36c. State Flour has advanced 5@10c. Sales of 11,000 bbls at $7@11 95 for State, $9 65@13 60 for Ohio, $6 90@10 90 for Western. Southern is firmer; 800 bbls. sold at $11 30@16. Wheat has advanced 1@2c. Sales of 1200 bushels Amber State at $2 31@2 32. Corn active, and the market is excited. Prices are 4@5c. better. Sales of 250,000 bushels at 99@93c. Pork is buoyant at $33 10. Lard firm but quiet at 17@19½c. Whisky firm.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Cumberland preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 106½; Reading, 115½; Hudson River, 121¼; Erie Railroad, 76; United States Coupons 1881, 111½; do. 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 105½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 105½; Gold, 143½; Sterling Exchange dull; on sight, 8½ per cent. premium; sixty-day bills, 7½ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—Flour firm; high grades scarce. Wheat very firm; Southern red, $2 85@2 90. Corn dull; yellow, 86; white, 92@93c. Oats steady. Clovers ed, $7 75. Sales of 6000 bags of Rio Coffee on private terms. Sugars dull and declining. Provisions steady. Whisky, $2 42.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Faro and Michael Lastico, in which case the defendants are charged with arson to cheat and defraud the Phœnix Insurance Company, was taken up on the afternoon of Thursday last and occupied the whole of yesterday's session. Yesterday the examination of witnesses was concluded. This morning the jury was in attendance at 9½ o'clock, and the arguments of both sides were heard.

The Commonwealth argued that when Faro left his saloon, Eighth and Christian streets, on the night of the fire, he locked it up securely, so much so that the firemen were compelled to break open the doors. The shavings and other light things were arranged in order and saturated with coal-oil. Even a pile of shavings and paper that was not burnt was found in a closet with coal oil all about it. He very likely, before he locked up the place, arranged his kindling materials, lighted a small piece of candle in the midst of them, scattered coal-oil about, and then left; in the meantime, the candle burning down to the shavings, the fire would be created. It was also argued that the person most interested in burning the place, or who was most likely to be benefited by it, would naturally be pointed out as the perpetrator of the deed. It was not likely to be some evil-disposed personal enemy of the defendants, who would do this out of revenge; for such person would not allow them to carry on their business unmolested in prosperity and burn them out in adversity, when their business was of but little worth. Besides, Faro was the last person in the saloon that night, and locked it securely, and went his way. But the charge would most likely rest upon these defendants, whose business was fast ruining, who were not owners of the house, and who, consequently, were not interested in them, and who would gain $3000, the insurances in two companies, the Phœnix, of Philadelphia, and the Metropolitan, of New York $15,000 in each, upon the fixtures, etc., of the saloon. That would have been more than covered by $1000. These were the interested parties; these were the men who were likely to be benefited.

The defence argued principally from the evidence: that Faro left the place long before the fire broke out; that he was at his boarding house from 11½ o'clock till after 1 o'clock, and knew no thing of the fire until it had been extinguished; that the fire originated in the basement beneath the bar, and that any one could go into that basement at any time, since the basement-door had not been closed for years; that if the place had been insured for more than it was really worth, that was the business of the Insurance Company, not of the defendants.

The frank conduct of Faro after the fire was mentioned as a consideration. He telegraphed to Lastico, who was then in Boston, telling him of the accident. He answered readily and willingly all the calls of the officers, went to the examinations without being sent for, and promptly made his statements. Also, there was not an item of evidence against Lastico, who was at the time, and had been for some time before, in Boston. He was arrested merely upon a suspicion of having conspired with Faro to do this.

After an able charge from the Court, the jury retired.

The Lottery Policy Cases—Indictments Quashed—Opinion by Judge Ludlow.

Commonwealth vs. Carpenter. Demurrer to the bill of indictment. An examination of each of the counts of the indictment discloses certain fatal defects which will oblige the Court to sustain the demurrer.

In the first four counts the bill charges the defendants with having erected, set up and made a lottery or that he did set up, open and draw a lottery, either publicly or privately; and in the fifth count that he was concerned in managing, conducting, and carrying on a lottery. But it is not alleged, either in the language of the act of Assembly or otherwise, that the object of the lottery was such an one as is prohibited by law.

It seems to be understood that all lotteries are illegal in Pennsylvania; but this is not the language of the law. "All lotteries or money-tys, goods, wares, or merchandise, chattels, lands tenements, hereditaments, or other matters or things whatsoever, are hereby declared to be common nuisances," is the language of the act. The object of the act was to destroy a system by which that which was of value became the property of another by chance or lot. The members of Councils or the legislator who draws a seat by chance or lot, does not do so by virtue of a resolution of either deliberative body which established a method of selection in open violation of law.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, upon the reorganization of that tribunal in 1851, selected their terms of office by lot; this lottery was authorized by the amendment to the Constitution, and the present law in regard to lotteries was then in force. Yet in 1851 an indictment might have been framed in the language of the one now before us, under which individuals might have been charged with erecting and carrying on a lottery, and if convicted might have been sentenced (so far as the form of the indictment was concerned) to the County Prison, according to law, if it is all sufficient simply to declare in an indictment that the defendant set up, erected, opened, or managed a lottery, without in the indictment declaring the object of the lottery; and if a lottery was established by which was in any contingency to be drawn except a prize (so called), which represents nothing, clearly such a lottery would not be within the meaning of the law. Other instances by way of illustration might be named, where a lottery might be established which would not be within the spirit or letter of the law, and yet an indictment might be framed in the very language of the one now before us, and upon that indictment a citizen might be imprisoned.

If there should be a conviction, under this bill, the Court would be obliged to enter a judgement upon the bill, when in fact, the defendant might have been guilty of no offence.

Suppose, however, the defendant should be convicted of an offense clearly within the law and proved by satisfactory evidence, and should again be indicted for the same offense, how could he plead a former conviction?

The evidence is no part of the record. The Judge who tried the cause might die, resign or, by limitation of commission, go out of office, and this might be the case with the prosecuting officer and clerk of the court, and even the counsel may not be the same; how then could the court be informed officially of any one fact which it would be essential to establish in any other way than by an examination of the indictment and this instrument would only prove that the defendant was heretofore convicted of erecting, carrying on etc., a lottery which might or might not have been the same, and which might or might not have been illegal.

We are aware that the act provides that any indictment shall be valid, although it does not state "the name or location of such lottery;" but this act does not declare that an indictment shall be valid which does not state the object to be secured by the lottery, to wit, moneys, goods wares or merchandise, chattels, lands tenements, hereditaments, or other matters or things whatsoever. In some method the object must appear, or the hands of the Court, in the event of a conviction, will be tied when a judgment is to be pronounced on a verdict.

The two last counts of this indictment are also defective, for it does not appear to person or persons the lottery policy was sold. This Court long ago decided this point, and we are not aware of the existence of any indictment upon our records wherever this material fact does not appear, and is not stated, although by my direction a search has been made for such a form.

We would be very reluctant in coming to the conclusions above, if we did not believe that the liberty of the citizen, and at the same time the public interests are best guarded, maintained, and secured by a faithful execution of the law, even where the controversy arises upon that which appears to be a question of form, but which we regard as vital and of the very substance of the cause.

We see nothing in the other points made and argued in this case; but as the defects heretofore specified affect every count in this bill, we must sustain the demurrer.

CAMDEN COUNTY CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

CAMDEN, September 20.—Edward Bettle, of Haddon township, was to-day unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator, in the place of James M Scovel, whose term expires. Edward Bettle, Joel Kirkbride, and James M. Scovel were named to the Convention as candidates for nomination. When Mr. Scovel's name was mentioned, a delegate moved that his name be stricken from the list of nominations. The motion was carried, but after an appeal from the delegate who nominated him the vote was reconsidered, and the whole subject laid on the table. The various township delegates proceeded to vote, and on the announcement Mr Bettle was found to have received forty-four votes, Joel Kirkbride twelve, and Mr. Scovel four. Previous to the announcement the delegate who had nominated Mr. Scovel withdrew his name; and afterwards, on motion, Mr. Bettle's nomination was made unanimous. David B. Brown was then unanimously nominated for Surrogate; and after nominating three compeers, the Convention adjourned.

S. H. GRAY,
Secretary of Convention.

CHOLERA.—There were twelve cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day. The increase is doubtless owing to the unfavorable weather of the past few days. If the present pleasant state of the weather continues for a few days, we can congratulate ourselves on what the New York papers are now doing, declaring a clean bill of health.

HELLER *Plays with Ghosts* to-night for the last time, and does many other curious, funny, and delightful things, not, we hope, for the last time. The "Hotel de Hailer" is at the Assembly Buildings.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY invite all of their friends especially to their "Popular Resort," in Eleventh street, just above Chesnut. They have a neat little repast prepared for this evening. Lew. Simmons will preside with an "old umbrell."

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS

$2500 U S 6s..52.....	111½	100 sh Cata pf....b30	29½
$1000 Leh Val bds..	96	100 sh do.....	29½
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s	161¼	100 sh do.....s60	30
$500 U S 6s '81.....	111½	100 sh do.....	30½
$10000 do....reg..	111½	100 sh do.....s60	30
$4100 Pa 5s.....	95½	4 sh Cam & Amb..	128½
100 sh Penn R.....	56½	100 sh Reading...s30	57½
10 sh Sch Nav.....	29		

SECOND BOARD.

$5500 US 5-20s 62. ..	111½	200 sh Reading...s30	57½
100 sh McK & Elk...	5	800 sh do.....b60	57½

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No 723 Chesnut street, would respectfully call attention to their fine stock of Window Shades. They have some new and beautiful designs in fresco and landscape shades.

They sell shades of their own manufacture only, and claim for them a superiority in *finish*, in *style*, in *quality*, over any shades manufactured or sold in this city.

Store shades made to order and lettered in the best possible style.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No 723 Chesnut street,
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KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street, have on hand a superior stock of materials for heavy Curtains and Furniture Coverings, cotton and worsted and all-wool Damask; plain, striped, and figured Reps; Satin Delaines, Brocatelles, Cortelines, Lastings, Brocades, etc. Also, a full stock of Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains; Cornices, Bands, Loops and Centres, etc.

Retail customers will find our stock to be large, well selected, and cheap

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Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

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AND

WRITING INSTITUTE,

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Those desiring a business education are confidently invited to call.

Next week is the last opportunity to obtain a Life Scholarship for

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

THOMAS MAY PIERCE, A. M.,
9 21 2t5p PRESIDENT.

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MUS. B. OXON, Organist St. Mark's, having returned from Europe, will meet his pupils on MONDAY, the 24th instant. 9 21 3t*

CARPETINGS.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

CARPETINGS,

NOW OPENING.

LATEST STYLES

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

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TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.

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Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5o

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The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
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Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.

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HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

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N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET BELOW WALNUT.

THE SWIMMING SEASON will close on SATURDAY, September 22.

Ladies' Class from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. on closing day.

THE WINTER SEASON of the Institution with Instruction in Light Gymnastics, Dancing, Parlor skating, etc., will open on the 15th of October. 9 20 3trp

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—SAMUEL K. SMYTH, Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to No. 35 S. THIRD Street, where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of every quality, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester Pennsgrove New Castle, Delaware City, Fort Penn, Bombay Hook Dearkyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover Passenger and freight line 9 22 3w

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuthsmrp] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut

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NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

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WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by DR. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 298 FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 29 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

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The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered 11 days. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

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The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

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Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, third street, or by Express Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

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40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

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ART ASSOCIATION.

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The Managers desire to state that, notwithstanding the rapid sale of certificates, a portion still remain unsold, and concurring in the desire of the committee appointed to represent the shareholders, that opportunity should be given for further subscriptions, announce that the books will not be closed for the present.

Due notice of the final closing of the books, and the awarding of the premiums will shortly be made.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthiest capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficial project.

The Subscription Books will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

Sole Management of the Award in all its Details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The Management of the Crosby Opera-House Art Association

Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough endorsement of the integrity of

MR. CROSBY

By the members of the committee appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago. At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the

Demand for Shares Still Continues Unabated!

Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!!

The Earliest Subscriptions Secure the Finest Engravings!!

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For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful steel Engravings:—
"THE LITTLE WAND REST," by Thomas Read; or "GATHERING APPLES," by Jerome Thompson.

For $10, two shares or certificates, with superb Steel Engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

For $15, three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. Huntington.

For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association),
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. Cropsey.

While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued with

A CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF

Of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

From this it may be seen that the purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

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Cost of Erection and Actual Value,

$600,000.

The Drawing will positively be made or the money refunded to each subscriber, as per following guarantees:—

CARD TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made. I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

A. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking, as above announced.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

SPECIAL CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.—The undersigned members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposals will be carried out in good faith.

JAMES H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
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Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets

A FREE EXHIBITION.

A collection of a number of the paintings to be awarded as premiums to subscribers are now on exhibition at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY No. 1020 CHESNUT Street (for a short time only), where subscriptions will also be received.

The collection will embrace HART'S great work entitled

"WOODS IN AUTUMN,"

VALUED AT $5000.

AND

Works by the following eminent artists:—
MORAN, WAUGH, HAMILTON, AND LEWIS.

The Gallery will be open day and evening to the public, FREE.

T. B. PUGH,
9 22 stuth6t AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXXVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 17.—Picnic in Pickaway county, Ohio. Premiums offered to the township producing the greatest number of Rats' tails. It is supposed the *tails* are wanted for some new illustrated paper in that section.

Tuesday, 18.—Andy Johnson visits a German Picnic in the neighborhood of Washington, and makes himself popular by kissing the girls. The German girls all approved of his "policy."

Wednesday, 19.—General Lee and ex-Governor Wise elected members of the Richmond Base Ball Club General Lee is reckoned good on the "Home run," and Wise is better going to a "bat" than to a battle.

Thursday, 20.—City Councils meet. Resolutions introduced to ventilate the New Court House. It is to be hoped that they will not forget to ventilate the Gas Trust at the same time.

Friday, 21.—Opening day of the Fall Fashions. In the matter of hair, the fashions have experienced a "fall" from which they are just beginning to recover. That is a "Waterfall."

Saturday, 22.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor receives an offer from the New Jersey Legislature of a Consulate to Smith's Island, if he will say no more about Scovel.

THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

Nan, ... Andy J-hns-n.
Tom Dibbles, ... James G-rd-n B-nn-tt.

Tom Dibbles.—"Come here! It's high time there should be something settled with YOU; there must be an end to all this—and, though I mean only to talk like a father to you, you mustn't think I am not angry, because I am; and, for the future, it's fit you should know, the more gently I speak the more I mean what I say. So now I ask you calmly, WHAT THE DEVIL HAVE YOU BEEN DOING?"

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES
OF
MONSIEUR J. M. SCOVEL,
OF CAMDEN, N. J.

Illustrated and Ventilated with Cuts.

EXTRACTED FROM HIS SPEECHES IN LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES, WITHOUT PAIN.

A very large assemblage of the citizens of Camden met Mons. Scovel at the Depot on last Wednesday evening and escorted him to his home on Plum street.

VIEW OF MONS. SCOVEL'S RESIDENCE ON PLUM STREET, TAKEN FROM A STEREOTYPE PICTURE IN POSSESSION OF THE WRITER.

VIEW OF THE TRAIN THAT BROUGHT MONS. SCOVEL HOME.

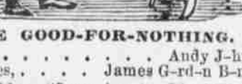
And about 9 o'clock a Brass Band proceeded to the residence of the Senator, and after a discourse of sweet sounds from the band, loud calls were made for some sweet sounds from Mons. Scovel. He coming out on the piazza, discoursed as follows:—

My Constituents and Friends:—I am grateful for your presence here to-night. "Tis years since last we met," about four I think, to tell me I was the choice of the Republican party in the city of Camden, "of which I am the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely." (Applause.)

That you believed in me then I may presume, else you would not have returned me to the Senate in 1864. That you believe in me now I have no doubt. "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," "Which sages have seen in thy face," has no charm for me, for which I blame nobody but myself, and causes tears to "spring to the eyes, which gather in the heart." (Applause.)

Music—"I would not die in Spring time."

An auditor here proposed "Three Cheers," when a gentleman of African descent, standing in the doorway, immediately brought them out.



A VIEW OF THE "THREE CHEERS" TAKEN FROM THE ENTRY.

That I may have thought last winter, that I was "wiser than seven men who could render a reason" in the Republican Party I do not deny; but "hope springs eternal in the human heart," and a sense of duty which springs from reflection has caused me to bend to the majority; and with becoming modesty, I cease to interpose my judgment or my vote between the will of the people, for "where there's a will there's a way," and the election of A. G. Cattell a United States Senator from New Jersey. (Applause.)

Music—"There's nae luck about the *House*."

My relations with this gentleman are not even friendly (a voice—"Never mind your relations, go on with the speech"); but he was the choice of the party which sent me to the Legislature, whose servant I then was and yet am.

PORTRAITS OF MONS. SCOVEL'S UNFRIENDLY RELATIONS.

And to you who are my friends, to you who have borne, generally with patience ("which is a virtue"), my infirmities of judgment (if such they may be called), I now solemnly say that my course at this extra session and in April last was not influenced by "fear, favor, or affection," or by gain or the hope thereof. (Applause.)

My father was a son of Massachusetts, that "land of the free and home of the brave" where "the breaking waves dashed high," and my mother was a New Jersey woman, over whose "blood-stained plains" our Revolutionary fathers "marked their track in blood," and where to this day the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company run their double track. I tell you you cannot make traitors out of that stock. (Great applause.)

PORTRAIT OF MONS. J. M. SCOVEL.

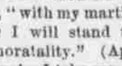
VIEW OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH MONS. SCOVEL WAS BORN.

VIEW OF THE PETS OF MONS. SCOVEL'S YOUTH, ON HIS FATHER'S ESTATE.

When I thought in 1861 that the party to which I had been long attached ceased to be patriotic, I went with men who believed treason was a crime, and that traitors should go to "that bourne from which no traveller returns." (Applause.) There I stood for six years; there I stand to-night, "with my martial cloak abroad me," and there I will stand till this "mortal shall put in immortality." (Applause.)

Music—"Whene'er I take my walks abroad."

In silence and at night "ere slumber's chains have bound me," when conscience feels that life should soar to nobler ends than power, I made my decision to stand by the amendment to the Constitution, which I clearly saw was the only great and humane measure which could give peace and permanence to a distracted land, and present a spectacle to the world worthy of all admiration. (Applause.)



THE SPECTACLE THAT MONS. SCOVEL PRESENTED TO THE WORLD.

And when any of your friends in the North Ward of Camden tell you that they doubt Scovel's Republicanism, tell that man that the Senator from Camden—

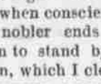
Firstly. Never had an office that paid him anything.

Secondly. Never asked for a dead-head ticket on any railroad or steamboat.

Thirdly. Never had the measles or croup.

Fourthly. Never sent a communication to a newspaper that he did not pay for it himself.

Fifthly. Never failed to do his whole duty, in spite of Andrew Johnson, and Collectorships, and Consulates to Liverpool.



ONE OF THE COLLECTOR SHIPS THAT WAS TO TAKE MONS. SCOVEL TO LIVERPOOL, IF HE HAD DONE DIFFERENTLY.

But, my neighbors and friends, a man cannot talk long of himself without vanity. (Immense cheering.) You have killed the *fatted calf* to-night, and there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-and-nine just persons that need no repentance; for what woman losing a greenback does light a candle and put it under a bushel, that it may give light unto all that are in the house that was built upon a rock, and the floods came and beat upon the house, and "what a fall was there, my countrymen!" (Loud cheers.)

Have it your own way; but my way to explain it would be by suggesting that in animal history some animals go just the contrary way from which you want them to go. I am like that animal. (Cheers.)

CORRECT VIEW OF THE ANIMAL THAT GOES THE CONTRARY WAY.

"Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn." Remember that a public servant's course may sometimes be like the stars, "regular most when most irregular they seem." (Applause.)

Music.—"We'll all drink stone blind."

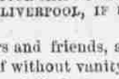
My friends, I have much more to say of the same sort, but I cannot keep you longer. The time is growing late. (Here the Senator pulled out his gold hunting case.)

VIEW OF MONS. SCOVEL'S "DETACHED LEVER," FOURTEEN JEWELS.

I went to the Legislature in 1863, bent on opposing the spirit of Rebellion and the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Faithfully, I think, I have discharged both of these trusts.

MONS. SCOVEL AS HE APPEARED RUNNING FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

There are many in my county who desire my place in the Senate; many, I know, whose judgment may be sounder, but not one who will have a sincerer or more fervent desire to be true to the great principles of human rights, and none who will strive harder to prevent a rupture in the great Republican party. (Cheers.)



VIEW OF MONS. SCOVEL'S CURE FOR A RUPTURE IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

If, my constituents, the musket with which, for four years, you have been wont to make war on the Copperheads, having missed fire once, is to be laid aside, I will gracefully submit. Or, if you choose to "pick the flint and try it again," the decision is yours, not mine. The empire of liberty moves forward. "Westward the star of empire takes its way." Again, from the bottom of my heart, I thank you, and bid you a kind good-night. One word more. There will be issued, in a few days, a new "Dictionary of Familiar Quotations," edited by James M. Scovel, of Plum street, Camden.

Music—"Everything is lovely and the Goose hangs high."

ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF MONS. SCOVEL AFTER HIS GREAT FETE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, 11 street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near L	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
3 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

VALE'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16s

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.....$8 00
Terms for Self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 20 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
9 5 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
LAST APPEARANCE OF
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
On which occasion she will appear in a
POWERFUL DRAMA
POWERFUL DRAMA,
And ITALIAN OPERA. ITALIAN OPERA.
ITALIAN OPERA. ITALIAN OPERA.
ITALIAN OPERA. ITALIAN OPERA.
To commence with
BRIGANDS.
BRIGANDS.
Masseroni.....VESTVALI
To be followed by the last act of Vaccai's Opera.
I MONTECCHI E CAPULETTI.
I MONTECCHI E CAPULETTI.
Romeo.....VESTVALI
To conclude with the Orton speciality,
NURSERY MUCK WEED.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 22,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, September 24,
first appearance of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
Of the popular Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 22,
The Comic Drama from the Works of Dickens, called
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
Illustrated by incidents in the lives of Nicholas and the orphan boy Smike.
Newman Noggs.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which, the glorious Comic Drama of
TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the domestic Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
Monday—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Production of his great Drama, O'DONNELL'S MISCHIEF, revised and extended to five acts.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
A GREAT SATURDAY-NIGHT BILL.
A GREAT SATURDAY-NIGHT BILL.
Twelfth Night of the People's Favorites.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), September 22,
"IRELAND AS IT WAS," "THE YOUNG ACTRESS,"
AND "THE IDIOT WITNESS: OR, A TALE OF BLOOD."
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE appearing in Eight Characters, Songs, and Dances.
Monday—"MARY-A-BROGUE," Florence's Burlesque on "ARRAH-NA-POGUE," and a NEW DRAMA.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY, September 22,
The great American Drama,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Both Afternoon and Evening.

ROBERT HELLER'S
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE."
LARGE BALL ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THIRD WEEK—FULL NIGHTLY.
Last week in this city of Heller's New Sensation,
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
Every act new this week—Magic and Music.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 17 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT!

Capital Prize $30,000!

We have the pleasure to announce to the citizens of the United States that

KELLEY'S GRAND
NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE
Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866,
OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
AT WHICH TIME
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS

Unabated rush for tickets. The demand continually increasing—20,000 tickets sold in a single day—The whole country on the qui vive—Orders constantly arriving from Maine to Georgia—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Slope—the North American Prize Concert in the van—its would-be rivals distanced—The public, with one accord, bestow their patronage upon the most reliable Gift Organization in the United States, and having full faith in the promises of the proprietors of A. A. Kelley & Co.'s North American Prize Concert, they respond liberally, and the indications are that on the 28th of September not a ticket will remain unsold.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

REFERENCES.—Tappin, McKellop & Co., Commercial Agency, Chicago; Lot C. Whitford, Wholesale Paper Dealer, Chicago; Sheldon & Co., Publishers, New York; John E. Potter & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa; James L. Harlem, Importer, New York; Van Valkenbergh & Co., Importers, New York; S. B. Cobb, Chicago; Crosby & Ainsworth, Publishers, Boston.

The Wabash Avenue Rink has been engaged, as will be seen by the following:—
CHICAGO, August 21, 1866.
This is to certify that Messrs A. A. Kelley & Co. have this day leased the Wabash Avenue Rink, for the evening of the 28th day of September, and paid for the same the sum of three hundred dollars ($300).
J. H. JOHNSON & CO.,
Lessees of the Rink.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once, as the books will be closed on Friday evening, September 28, and the drawing will then commence. All orders for tickets will promptly be filled.

Tickets $1·00 Each, or Five for $4·50.

Sent to any address by mail. Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

ALL TICKETS SOLD BY
JOHN J. KROMER,
No. 403 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
UP TO FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866, WILL BE REGISTERED.
Address A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
9 21 3t] No. 107 RANDOLPH St., Chicago, Illinois.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 tu 6 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 6m Philadelphia.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S,
LINEN GOODS ONLY,
No. 828 ARCH Street,
Import Direct from the Best Linen Makers in Europe, and have always on hand, the
Largest Linen Stock in the City,
Received by Late Steamers from Europe.

HEAVY POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 81¼ CENTS.
FINE DAMASK TABLE LINENS BY THE YARD.
FINE TABLE-CLOTHS, NEW DESIGNS.
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
TOWELLINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FANCY BORDERED TOWELS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
Several thousand dozen of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Handkerchiefs always in store.

LINENS FOR HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS.
I supply Hotels and Steamboats with LINEN GOODS at package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
9 17 tl2 3lrp No. 828 ARCH Street.

WOOLLEN GOODS.
SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.
Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.
Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Biolley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.
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The Union Party of the War and the Northern Democracy.

From the Herald.

The political firm of Seward, Weed, and Raymond, like the sails of a fishing schooner on a new tack, appears to be shivering in the wind. It seems that these conservative Republicans, in cutting loose from their late party associations and in striking hands with the Democracy at the Philadelphia August Convention, expected something more from them than a fusion upon the same platform. A reorganization of the Democratic element with the amalgamating Republicans was counted upon with at least a fair share to the latter of the Congressional and gubernatorial nominations of the new party. It was indeed supposed that the old Democratic organization, with its unfortunate and unforgiven record of the Rebellion, was to be buried out of sight, and that its materials, with the floating debris from the Republican party, were to be recast in the form of a new national Union party, with a new name for its new departure.

It appears, however, that the Democracy think they have done enough in accepting the Philadelphia resolutions, and that they expect the Johnson Republicans to take back seats in the old Democratic synagogue as organized and governed at its Chicago Peace-at-any-price Convention. How much a Congressional nomination or two would effect in the reparation of this mistake we cannot tell, nor is it of any consequence to know, since it is apparent, North and South, East and West, that things have gone too far for any possible combination to defeat the great Constitutional amendment now before the country.

From the results of the Maine election, the facts stand out in bold relief that the Union party of the war, since August last, has not been losing, but has been and is gaining strength—that it remains not only intact, but as earnestly active as at any time since the opening bombardment of Fort Sumter. It has so happened, too, that in the organized opposition the old antagonistic forces of the war still hold the field, and that from such significant events as the New Orleans massacre and the unfortunate incidents of the President's late excursion, the public mind of the North has become fixed in its purpose of such a restoration of the Union as will embrace substantial and irrevocable securities for the future.

President Johnson did well in his conditions of restoration imposed upon the Southern States disorganized and broken up by the Rebellion, especially in requiring of said States a ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and the repudiation of all Rebel debts and obligations. But why did he require the ratification of that amendment? Because without it by three-fourths of the States, the abolition of slavery remained subject to the will of the several States. So now, when the question has been raised by Northern Democratic journals of the unconstitutionality of the present Congress, some further safeguards than its existing laws are deemed necessary by the Union party of the war interested in the validity of the national currency and the cash value of our national securities. Hence the increasing strength among the Northern people of this restoration plan of Congress, which seeks to make the redemption of the national debt, the repudiation of Rebel debts, and of all claims for emancipated slaves, a part of the supreme law of the land, beyond the reach of any Congress and any political party which future events may bring into power.

The Northern Democracy have professed their adhesion to the obligations of the national war debt and the repudiation of the debts of the Rebellion; but while the men among them who proclaimed the war for the Union unconstitutional, unholy, and unjust remain as the managers, oracles, and leading candidates of the party, all these recent professions will be accepted by the masses of the people who carried the country through the war as false pretenses and electioneering tricks. Against the war record of such men, for instance, as Pillsbury, defeated the other day in Maine, and of Heister Clymer, whose manifest destiny is a similar defeat in Pennsylvania, their present professions go for nothing. So it is apparent from past and passing events that the restoration plan of Congress, as the platform of the Union party of the war, will sweep the North against the old opposition of the peace party of the war. The new wine of restoration cannot be put into the old bottles of the Chicago Peace-at-any-price Convention, any more than it can be put into the broken radical crockery of "Old Thad. Stevens."

The sooner, therefore, the responsible white people of the Southern States adapt themselves to the predominant public sentiment of the North, in the acceptance of this restoration ultimatum of Congress, the better it will be for them. Their political and business interests, their political and social security, all invite them to the ratification of this restoration amendment without further loss of time. They have the choice left open to them of giving or denying the blacks a vote in their elections. Each State is left free to make its election of negro suffrage and negro representation, or the sacrifice of the one with the denial of the other. The rule will apply to all the States—to New York as well as South Carolina—and to every restriction in all upon the test of universal suffrage, whether applied to white or black men. In this and in its other provisions this amendment will be sustained by the North, and if the Southern States in good faith accepted it substantially from President Johnson, why should they hesitate to fix it in the Federal Constitution?

The Way to Secure Peace.

From the Nation.

Everybody is just now speculating with more or less earnestness upon the probable course of events when the new Congress meets next spring. Nearly two months ago we ventured to suggest in an article, which we believe many of our readers at the time considered almost extravagant, that Mr. Johnson would probably—if a majority of the whole number of members of Congress could be secured by the union of the Southerners claiming seats with the Democrats favorable to "his policy"—refuse to recognize the radical minority representing the majority of the Northern electors, treat the others as the real Congress, and, if necessary, put them in possession of the Capitol by force. All thought of any such plan was, however, indignantly repudiated by Mr. Johnson and his friends, and the idea that he had even entertained it was treated as a wicked radical invention, and the public was reminded that he had acknowledged the legality of the present Congress in spite of the exclusion of the Southern members, by approving and vetoing its bills.

It very soon after began to appear, however, that the Presidential mind was beginning to be affected by the theories so zealously propounded by the *World* and *Daily News*, that the present Congress was a "rump Congress," whose authority it would be a meritorious act, or at most only a venial sin, to disregard. He began to talk, in each stump speech, a little more contemptuously of it, and a little more respectfully of his own high and mighty position as a "department of the Government." At last he blurted out, what had probably long been fermenting in his breast, his belief that the present Congress was not a department of the Government, but only "a body hanging on the verge of the Government;" "calling itself the Congress of the United States," but being only in reality a "Congress of part of the States." This was a considerable step in advance. There is only one other to make in order to prepare him to treat representatives of the States which have put down the Rebellion and saved the Union as entitled to no share in the Government, unless they choose to admit to their body members from such States as he shall pronounce entitled to representation. How soon he will take this step we, of course, cannot say; but the precise mode in which he will make it seems to have been sketched out by the *World* and *Times* last week.

Both these journals have been a good deal puzzled about the claim of the President to exercise legislative functions in this matter of reconstruction, and have occupied themselves very busily in defending "his policy," so as to avoid having to answer the very inconvenient question of how he came to have a policy at all. The *World*, however, had the good fortune to disinter last week an act of Congress of 1862, fixing the number of Representatives at 241, and then rushed triumphantly to the conclusion that any Congress from which a portion of this number was excluded was no Congress at all, and that the President, as an executive officer, was bound to execute the laws, and this law amongst others; therefore he was bound to introduce the full number of members, if need be, by force. The *Times* the next day took up the wondrous tale, and told us exactly how the thing was to be done, and actually announced that Mr. Johnson would certainly treat any Congress which did not contain the full number of members fixed by law as what he in his concise and luminous diction calls "an illegal and unlawful assembly."

We need hardly point out that for the President to undertake to put members into Congress in supposed execution of this act, or to refuse to recognize as Congress a body which failed to fill its ranks up to the legal number, would be to deny it the power both of deciding what constituencies may elect members and what members are really elected, and would put it in the power of any State to paralyze the Legislature by failing to elect. In fact, the whole argument is that of men whom much trouble has bewildered, and who are at their wits' ends to avert the catastrophe which is impending over the "policy" and its supporters. If the case they suppose should arise, we have no doubt the country will deal in a very summary manner with all these fine-spun theories of the President's powers, and the authors of them, if Mr. Johnson should be fool enough to follow their advice, will be perfectly astounded by the popular contempt for their logic. The one thing on which all parties may count as certain is that the Northern people consider the Congress elected by the Northern States the only true Congress, and will see that its authority is respected.

We are now more disposed to take a hopeful view of the future than we were two months ago. The very fact that the people are becoming awakened to a sense of the danger is a healthy symptom. Such perils are averted by preparing for them, not by ignoring them; and we have reason to believe that the necessary preparations are being made; while we know that the people are being thoroughly aroused to the situation. Two months ago, moreover, we did not foresee the New Orleans massacre or Mr. Johnson's stump speeches, or, to speak correctly, his *speech*, which he repeats everywhere with as much gusto as Mr. Everett repeated his oration on Washington. The mob at Indianapolis showed an amazing ignorance of party tactics when they refused to hear the Presidential orator. If we could look at the matter in a partisan aspect only (as we trust we do not), we should rejoice to have a speech from Mr. Johnson at every railroad station, and would have every speech printed *verbatim*, in large type, in all the newspapers. General Scott was thought to have reached the climax of suicide by speech-making in 1852, but it has been reserved for Mr. Johnson to attain to a height of achievement unequalled even by Daniel Pratt, Jr., the great American traveller.

This stupendous combination of folly and outrage will save the nation while humiliating it. The result is distinctly foreshadowed by the victory in Maine. We desire to use moderate language, but no ordinary phrases will do justice to that election. It was an exciting one, in which the State was thoroughly canvassed, and in which official influence and money were freely used. All the chances of gain seemed to be on the side of the Johnsonian party. The pressure which they brought to bear may be judged from the single fact that in Kittery, where there is a large Navy Yard, the vote in 1864 was 465 Republican to 181 Democratic; whereas now it is 345 Republican to 304 Democratic. But such influences are of less account than many suppose. Every town in the same county shows large Republican gains. And it should be observed that the victory is not owing to any diminution of the general vote or the absence of popular interest. The conglomerate party fully expected to gain one Congressman, and hoped for two. They struggled hard for this purpose, but signally failed. The Republican vote is larger than ever before, except possibly at the Gubernatorial elections of 1856 and 1860, when the party polled almost exactly 70,000 votes. It polls now at least 69,000, and probably over 70,000. Mr. Lincoln, in 1864, received only 62,000. This large vote, in a State almost stationary in population, is of itself a triumph. But the majority is far larger than was ever given by the State before to any party or candidate whatever. The largest majority ever given to any Governor at a previous election was less than 18,000, and the Republican majority in 1862 was less than 6000. Now it is close upon 30,000.

We have dwelt upon these figures because all experience has shown the important influence of the Maine elections, especially for the past twelve years, during which they have accurately foreshadowed the state of Northern feeling. In 1854, 1856, 1860, 1863, and 1864, this was specially noticeable; while in 1862 the loss of a Congressman in Maine gave warning of the accumulation of political disasters that followed.

We regard this overwhelming victory in Maine as the precursor of similar victories throughout the North. And if we are right in believing that New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the West will take their stand beside Maine, the war-cloud will pass over, and the now rampant office-hunters will become mild as doves. Such victories will secure the all-important point, the election of at least 122 Republicans to the next House of Representatives; the only way, in our view, by which the country can be saved from the outbreak of violence. That will *certainly* avoid the peril now contemplated, and it is at least doubtful whether anything else will. We hope for this result now with more confidence than we have ever felt before.

We desire to add a word of advice to those conservatives and cautious men who seek peace above all things, and who may be influenced by the appeals or threats of Mr. Johnson's organs to believe that peace can be most easily secured by letting him have his way; and that they can best help to that end by supporting his candidates. This is an utter delusion. The recent elections have demonstrated the absolute impossibility of carrying the North in favor of Mr. Johnson's policy. We admit that a temporary peace might be secured by the election of ninety-seven Johnson men to Congress, since they would form a majority of the members from the States legally organized; and the minority would submit at once. But no man in his senses, acquainted with politics, believes such a result to be possible. Peace cannot be secured this way. Of the one hundred and ninety-two recognized members of the lower House, the coalition cannot, by any conceivable turn in politics, carry more than ninety, while it is wholly improbable that they will carry seventy-five. The cooperation of the class of men who are anxious for peace with the majority who adhere to principle will give the Republicans one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty members, and thus overwhelm the plot to organize a separate Congress under the sanction of the President. This is now the only practicable road to peace.

What will the South then do? it may be asked. Will it not refuse to accept the terms offered by Congress, stay "out in the cold" for an indefinite period, irritated, discontented, requiring continued military rule, murdering and battering freedmen and Northern men, and keeping open a perennial sore in the body politic, as Mr. Beecher and the New York *Times* would have us believe? Political prophecy is dangerous work; but we have no hesitation in answering to all these questions emphatically, No! The South has assumed its present attitude of resistance because it relies on Mr. Johnson and his friends to carry it through, as it relied on Mr. Pierce and his friends to create a "war of neighborhoods" in 1860, and as it relied on the Chicago Convention in 1864. It is now waiting for the result of the coming elections. Let it be once demonstrated by those elections that Mr. Johnson's promises and advice are worthless; that he and his supporters are powerless; that behind the Congressional majority there stands the Northern people, firm and unshaken, and as determined to reap the fruits of the war as it was two years ago to carry the war on, and our word for it, we shall have peace, and permanent peace, in the spring.

The South will accept the Constitutional amendment, in spite of its present threats, just as placidly and gracefully as it gave up the intention, so long entertained, of "dying in the last ditch," and waging guerilla warfare "down the ages." There is nothing in the amendment intrinsically humiliating or unjust. Even Mr. Beecher acknowledges that, and, therefore, it will be swallowed without a qualm. The Southern representatives will take their seats next winter as good-humoredly as if nothing had happened, and Mr. Johnson be left no more exciting duty than giving a revised edition of his old speeches, with annotations by Mr. Thurlow Weed, and an appendix by Montgomery Blair, clearing up the more doubtful points in the President's metaphysics and political economy.

Mr. Beecher and his Cleveland Letter.

From the Independent.

"What do you think of Mr. Beecher's letter?" said a Christian friend. "Is it not beautiful?" "A most capital thing," said another; "the finest thing I have seen in a long time." This last speaker was a person who had been a delegate to a rumsellers' convention, and who was a zealous advocate for Mr. Mayor Hoffman, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. One of these parties looked at the ideal of Mr. Beecher's letter; the other, with a surer instinct, and a more unerring logic, saw its direct and inevitable tendency to help the anti-excise law candidate, and to hurt one of the purest men that ever held the office of chief magistrate of New York. Mr. Beecher was just as unanswerable, just as plausible, just as eloquent when he talked of "higher law" and "Sharpe's rifles," in the Kansas times. His mercy, peace, and charity are no better, no purer, than were the same qualities and the same appeals in Dr. Nehemiah Adams in 1856 and 1860. We do not use this as a mere *argumentum ad hominem*. It has a higher application. Let a man choose his own grounds of defense or attack, let him ignore what he pleases, and he may make a most plausible appeal on almost any side of any question. We have had enough of this. The nation has long enough been fooled by letters, speeches, platforms, and resolutions. "Measures, not men," has become the stalest cry of demagoguism, until the very reverse would almost seem the better maxim. It is very possible that the worst party may have, for the occasion, the better measures, and set forth the better truths in the abstract. They may have the most to say of peace, of forgiveness, of charity, of trusting one another; and yet all these, as they would employ them, may be more mischievous in their effects than any seeming intolerance. If a party in the land has long proved itself the Devil's party, a right-thinking man should not vote for it, even if it had the Sermon on the Mount for its platform. He should do nothing to favor it, even though he might find among its opponents many errors and imperfections. We are ashamed of attempting to prove so clear a proposition, and yet a conviction of its truth is now the great thing wanted in our politics.

Measures, and "policies," and cries of peace, when there is no peace! We have had enough of this, we say. Give us, on the other hand, noble men, *truthful* men—who have something more than that shallow virtue of *sincerity*, which may be got up for any occasion—deep-principled men, tried men, who have been weighed and not found wanting in the great crisis through which the country has passed—give us such men, and we will trust them for their measures. We could differ from Mr. Lincoln from the very fact that we could trust him. He was certain to come out right in the end, whatever outward course of policy he might seem to adopt. This was so because he had to guide him that wisest thing, a *truthful* heart, a spirit intensely hating wrong. On the other hand, however plausible the measures proposed by another class, or even however right in the abstract, they will be sure, in the end, to show the evil that was inherent in their parentage.

A most eloquent letter may be written on almost any side of any question. But there are things more unerring than all our logic. They are the movements, tendencies, and affinities that arise of themselves out of the conflicts of morals and politics. There is no mistaking them. They have, in themselves, a hidden logic that drives unerringly onward to its conclusions. The instincts that draw together false men and false parties have a satanic sagacity. There is, indeed, no syllogistic connection between Mr. Beecher's letter and a rumseling convention, or a Rebel mob in New Orleans, or what may be said at a Copperhead meeting; but the rumseller, the mobbist, and the Copperhead are no less sure that it helps them.

There is no mistaking such instincts and such tendencies now. The Copperheads are all for Andrew Johnson. There is no need of any reasoning to draw them to him. They know their man. This is no argument, it may be said. But it is an argument, and a most convincing one. An evil instinct, we say, guides them unerringly. They have no misgiving as to the tendency or result of the movement they are favoring. The New York *World* here is wiser than Mr. Beecher, Brooks, whom he once so despised and ridiculed, has far more political sagacity.

Mr. Beecher is now with these men. Have they changed, or has he changed? If he should now address a political meeting at all, it would be composed of materials the very reverse of those whom he addressed two years ago. His fellow "Northern traitors," as his friend Andrew Johnson calls them, are just where they were. Those who cursed him as the "fanatical Abolitionist" are just where they were. Had there been a real mixture of parties, or a real third party comprising the better portion of both, there might have been some plea for him. But this is not so—Mr. Beecher knows that it is not so. If a very small number has been drawn from the Republican ranks, he knows that it has been owing mainly to one of the most demoralizing practices in a republican land—in other words, a corrupt official proceeding by which a direct bribe is held out to political apostasy. That Republican party is still the party of "moral convictions," as Mr. Beecher once so proudly characterized it. It has still that feature which made it more intensely hated by its opponents than any other political party that ever existed in our country; and Mr. Beecher, as a Bible-reading and theological man, ought to know the secret of it. It is the party of moral convictions still; and this the other party—that discards moral convictions, that finds such a course essential to its political safety, and that is ever railing, therefore, against any interference of religion with politics—can never forgive. The very profession they resent as a reproach to themselves, and hence the increased intensity of their dislike.

Mr. Beecher may say that he stands with the Republican party yet; but his influence of late has been all against it. He may claim to be more friendly to some of its measures than Republicans themselves; he may go so far as to maintain, with some of the extreme "radicals," as they are called, that he regards the voting franchise for colored men, and for all men, as a natural right; he may profess an over zeal in this matter, leading him to condemn the struggling Republicans for not doing more for the negro; he may, as he most unfairly has done, charge upon them the wrong which is due to Democrats and Johnson men, of not giving the franchise to colored citizens in some of the Northern States. But what does all this amount to? What do the Copperheads care for it, as long as they feel instinctively that their understanding of the real tendency of his late efforts is so much clearer and more certain than his own? It is enough for them that the immediate effect of his letters is to strengthen those who would place Southern Rebels again in power, and to give vigor to that vile negro-hatred, so much worse in principle, and so much more unchristian in temper, than anything in the old slavery. On this most anti-christian, this most unholy thing, the Democratic party, the party that has no moral convictions, is now planting itself as its last resort; and for this Mr. Beecher has been making votes.

But to return to this Cleveland letter. Instead of being unanswerable, as Copperheads say, it answers itself. It has two main positions:—The negro may be entrusted to the south, and the South is not to be feared. Why were not both of these as true in 1856 and 1860 as they are now? Why not trust the South then, as Dr. Lord and Dr. Nehemiah Adams so strongly urged? They were not as embittered, nor as anti-national, nor as insolent as they are now. Let us alone, they said. We understand the negro better than you; Providence has put the question into our hands for our solution. Let us alone, ye Northern fanatics; let us alone, or blood will flow. And blood has flowed. Why did not Mr. Beecher hear the appeal then, and save this vast slaughter? Why so recklessly agitate a question then which it appears now might have been so safely left to Southern Christianity and Southern honor? Republicans want a security for human rights incorporated into the oath-bound Constitution of the nation; and they think that four years of such fierce fighting presents the strongest of all arguments for insisting upon, instead of waiving, the demand.

Again, "the South is not to be feared." "The poor South," he says, "what harm can she do the nation?" We cannot impute to Mr. Beecher a want of political sagacity, and we don't wish to charge him with disingenuousness. But this is too plain a matter to be thus treated, unless there is intended the merest play upon words. It is a simple question in arithmetic. The power of the South is not her military strength; it is not her commercial influence, or her literary superiority. It is her political power. This is the same as before, with a large expected increase of representation, if Johnson has his way. Add to this the power of her unflinching allies North, and multiply both items by a more condensed sectionalism on the one hand, and a greatly increased virulence on the other; sum up these items of the account, and you see force of Mr. Beecher's argument. Again, there is "the suffering South." No one will dispute him as to the fact; but for whose benefit is this lamentation now made? Is it for the murdered Dostie, and the brother clergyman slain for praying in a loyal Southern Convention, as Mr. Beecher and Dr. Tyng were invited to pray at Cleveland? Is it in behalf of the thousands of slaughtered negroes? Is it to excite compassion for the poor suffering whites, so mercilessly forced into rebellion? Does Mr. Beecher think that other men fall below him in commiseration for these? No doubt he feels for them, feels deeply; for it cannot be forgotten how often the cause of the slave has been made the subject of appeal in the Plymouth Church; but all this does not touch the political point of the question, as understood by those to whom his letter was addressed. For whose benefit is the plea made in the present political canvass? "The suffering South!" The same language was held in the Philadelphia Johnson Convention. And we know how it was there applied. It was the political plea put in, not to excite compassion for any of these classes, but on behalf of the Orrs, Dick Taylors, the Forrests who were hailed as fellow-citizens," and admitted to seats in that body. It was for the political benefit of the very men who had been the guilty authors of all the suffering, North and South.

Far be it from us to deny to Mr. Beecher an honest change of opinion on these most serious matters. We have made too many mistakes ourselves to refuse that charity to others. But he will not allow any such plea. He admits no change. He makes no confession. There is, however, but one way of maintaining such a position of immutability. It is that the great hosts who once heard Mr. Beecher with such delight have all changed square round, whilst he remains just where he was when so wittily comparing Brooks to the foolish dog who was barking at the same hole. Of the one hundred and fifty Congressmen whom he so warmly supported two years ago, as the most worthy to represent the nation, but one is now with him; of the Republican editors who filled their columns with his speeches, there is not one in a hundred; of all the Republican Governors of States, not a single man. They have all changed. What is more marvelous still, the great body of the Copperheads and of the Southern Rebels have all changed in precisely the opposite direction. But this proves nothing, it may be said, in respect to the merits of the case. It does, however, prove two things. It shows that there is a great fallacy somewhere in Mr. Beecher's present argument, or that there was no great question of right involved in the contest which could allow such sudden and unusual changes of position, although it cost the nation two hundred and fifty thousand of our noblest lives. It, on the other hand, it was a most grave question of right then, there is a still graver question now. It is, whether those who, as Republicans say, and as Mr. Beecher once said, were the authors of all our national calamities, shall come back to their abandoned seats in Congress with an increased representation, no forfeitures incurred, no rights impaired. Whatever may be his vote on this question, it is of but little consequence compared with the influence he has exerted against its only righteous decision.

—Since writing the above we have read Mr. Beecher's second letter; but we cannot see that it requires us to modify anything that we have said.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 15 smw 5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN, and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JOSEPH S. BURD under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 15 smw5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN M. KOLLOCK, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSHUA SPERING,
9 20 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE H. LEVIS, that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning. 9 20 21 22 26 27 28*

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Bindergest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES
"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."
CERTIFICATES!
CHICAGO, April 12, 1866.
Messrs. Murray & Winne:—
Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.
Yours respectfully, etc.,
DROOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2, 1866.
Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of evil hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.
Yours, etc.,
FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.
NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.
Messrs. Lillie & Son:—
A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you, by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindles; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.
We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.
Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B AND Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.
Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove exports one of your 0. S safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges, and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.
Yours respectfully,
O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1865.
Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.
J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.
WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.
This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.
This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.
GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.
An Unparalleled Test
OF
LILLIE'S SAFE!
IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!
The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.
CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.
PORTLAND July 20, 1866.
Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie's Safes.
Gentlemen:—We had a No. 2 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.
This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.
Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or allec to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.
The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—
First. That Lillie's safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.
Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).
A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My carriage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.
M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 639 ARCH STREET.
P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES ill be warranted not to mould
8 29 sw M. C. SADLER, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.—
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. Sixth street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 29, 1866, for Repairs of Upper and Lower Government Wharves and Landings, at MARCUS HOOK, Delaware river, Pa.
Separate proposals will be made for each class of material or labor.
Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also upper courses of wharves, if required; tie and wharf timber and sheet piling of hemlock; fenders, sheathing, etc., of white oak.
Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron work; the rate per cubic yard for earth and broken stone filling, etc.
All materials to be of best quality, and subject to inspection and approval before being used.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and be certified to, as being good and sufficient security for five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc.
Bids will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.
For further information inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Major of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
9 20 6t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz:—
CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,
for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.
Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a delaulting contractor will be received.
All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., September 26, 1866, Office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1388, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with FRESH BEEF, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.
The said Beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required by the Commanding Officer of that post, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.
Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 15stuth5t

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M. September 26, 1866, office No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1388 Philadelphia, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department at this city with 350 pounds of PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior

New Feature in Life Insurance.

The new feature in Life Insurance which has just been introduced into the United States can hardly be duly estimated, and should receive that attention from our Government which the importance of the subject imperatively demands; for funds provided for the widow and orphan in the hour of need, however carefully cherished or guarded, are liable to the vicissitudes of human affairs.

The North America Life Insurance Company of the city of New York, in the execution of the high and solemn trust confided to it, has introduced a wise, precautionary, and parental policy, which gives to the assured the utmost security, and places the Company upon a solid and permanent basis.

By special act of the New York Legislature, at its last session, this Company is enabled to issue Insurance policies and Annuity Bonds, secured by deposits in the Insurance Department of the State. These special deposits invested in public securities, are held by the State until the obligations incurred by the Company have been fully liquidated. Registered Policies, similar to the United States coupon bonds, and bearing the seal and counter-signature of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, are granted by the State authorities to the Company, which from time to time makes deposits equal to the net value of the policies issued, computed according to the "Carlisle table of mortality."

The great Empire State of New York, in area equal to the whole of England; in wealth, trade, and commerce superior to many of the great powers of Europe, thus becomes the guardian of this great public trust, securing to the widow and orphan the savings of the provident husband and parent, beyond any possible misadventure or contingency.

Here is a lesson of wisdom!

What inestimable blessings would accrue to the life-insuring public if the Government of this country, whose paternal solicitude should be devoted to the prosperity and happiness of its people, would adopt a similar principle, and effectually secure the funds of these great institutions which rear and support the dependent, solace the afflicted, uphold the State, and diffuse general happiness among all those who have the good fortune to be protected by its beneficent influence!—*London Advertiser.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—A ratification mass meeting of the Democratic and conservative citizens of the Fifth Ward will be held this evening at Second and Relief streets.

Sixth Ward "Boys in Blue" meet this evening.

Seventh Ward National Johnson Club meets this evening.

A mass meeting of the Democrats and conservatives, favorable to the policy of the President, meet this evening, corner of New Market and Callowhill streets.

Eighteenth Ward Myers' Campaign Club; an adjourned meeting will be held this evening.

Conservatives of the Nineteenth Ward will meet this evening.

A meeting of conservatives of the Twentieth Ward, Seventh Division, meet this evening.

Twenty-fourth Ward, Eleventh precinct. The Union Republicans meet this evening.

The Union Republican parade of the Third Congressional District will take place this evening; route as published yesterday.

A CURIOUS CASE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—The firm of Goldsmith & Co., dealers in cloth and clothing, at No. 480 Market street, discovered that a man named John S. Goldsmith had been using their name without their knowledge or consent in New York. It seems that Goldsmith, who is a young Englishman, called on Mr. John Schlessinger, dealer in cloth, at No. 404 Broadway, New York, and represented himself as one of firm of Goldsmith & Co, and purchased a lot of goods for the firm from Mr. Schlessinger on sixty days' credit, and directed them to be sent to a certain address in this city. Before doing so, Mr. Schlessinger telegraphed to the firm of Goldsmith & Co., John S. Goldsmith writing out the telegram and signing it with the name of "Lewis." The goods were brought to this city, and, it appears, were immediately sent back to New York. On Wednesday Goldsmith & Co. received their bill, and immediately telegraphed back that they had authorized no person to buy goods for them. The New York police, on being notified of the facts of the case, went immediately to ferret it out, and succeeded in arresting Goldsmith, and recovering the goods in a warehouse at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue.

INTERESTING DECISION OF TAX COMMISSIONERS.—Under the act of July 13, 1866, imposing a stamp tax on canned packages containing meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., sold or removed for consumption in the United States on and after the 1st day of October proximo, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the liability of stamp tax under the amendment of schedule C not only attaches to all such articles put up subsequently to the 1st day of October, 1866, but equally to those put up prior to that date, whether the same shall be in the possession of the persons who put them up or in the hands of the purchaser; and the fact that canned meats, fish, fruit, etc, have previously paid an ad valorem tax does not relieve them from this liability, nor give any claim to the owners to have any tax previously paid thereon refunded.

KEEP WARM.—As the cold days have now set in, it behooves us to provide against the intrusions of old nipping Boreas, by procuring covering of a warm and durable nature. Burns & Atkinson, the well-known dry goods merchants, at No. 247 South Eleventh street, have prepared themselves to meet the wants of the public in this line in as satisfactory a manner as any establishment of the sort in Philadelphia. They have on hand all classes and thicknesses of Woollen Blankets, English and French Merinoes, Sheeting, etc., and will give complete satisfaction to whomsoever may call upon them. For further particulars see special announcement in another column.

MACHINERY FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—The fame and the superiority of the machinery manufactured in this city are too well known to require any commendatory notice from us; and our machinists are constantly in receipt of large orders from foreign countries. The barque *Meaco*, now loading at Washington street wharf, for Rio de Janeiro, by Messrs. Madeira & Cabada, is taking on board four locomotives, built by M. W. Baldwin & Co., seven tenders, and a mammoth turn-table, made by Sellers & Co., for the Don Pedro Railroad. Messrs Baldwin & Co. have already constructed fourteen locomotives for this road.

TILL-TAPPER.—About 10 o'clock this morning a man named Edward Moore was arrested by Officer Roberts at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. Moore entered the restaurant on the northeast corner, and watching an opportunity when, as he supposed, no one was observing his movements, undertook to supply himself with pocket money from the till. But being born under an unlucky star, he was caught in the act and arrested. He succeeded in abstracting about $1 50, when he was arrested. He had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, who committed him in default of $1000 to answer.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for October, 1866 contains:—Personal Recollections of the War; Wooden Leg; Cruise of the *Rob Roy*; Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men—XIV. The Wilds of Arkansas; Ishe by Cabell; Mrs. Robinson's Bridal Eve; Sleep; The Ruined Chapel; Lady Godiva at Home; September Woods; Robbed of Half a Million; The Burning of Columbia Again; The Freedman's Story; The Ugly Toad; Cost of a Home; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers and J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A RATIFICATION MASS MEETING of the Democratic and conservative citizens of the Fifth Ward (under the auspices of the citizens of the First Division) will be held this evening, at seven o'clock, at Garry Nolan's, Second and Relief streets, to which all the friends of Andrew Johnson are invited. A band of music and the following speakers will be present:—Hon. W. F. Johnston, C. M. Donovan, A. B. Sloanaker, Charles W. Brooke, W. B. Hood, Richard Vaux, Dr. G. W. Nebinger, Theodore Oelschlager, and others. The Young Men's Keystone Club are respectfully invited.

A CLEAN HAUL.—Last night the yard of the premises No. 424 Garden street, occupied by Mr. N. T. Reinhard, was entered and all the washclothes in it stolen. There have been no arrests as yet. The loss, although not a very heavy one, is very vexatious, and should be a caution against useless exposure of property

A NEW CHURCH.—The new Second Baptist Church, located on the old battle ground at Germantown is rapidly approaching completion, and will be occupied on the 1st prox. The congregation will worship to-morrow in the Town Hall, at that place, and the Rev. Wm. Crowell will officiate.

STEALING BUTTER.—Elizabeth Jones, an old woman, aged sixty-five years, was arrested at the market-house, Sixteenth and Market streets, this morning about six o'clock, for stealing a couple of pounds of butter. She was observed while in the act of removing the said lumps, although she strongly asserted her innocent intentions. She had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held her in $300 bail.

QUICK WORK.—We are informed by Drexel & Co. that the last of the Pennsylvania Railroad bonds (new issue) were disposed of to-day. The loan was for a million dollars, and was only two weeks on the market, showing the confidence felt in the railroad, and the enterprise of the house negotiating the loan.

FIRE.—About a quarter to 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. Frederick Latham, No. 1801 North Second street. The loss by fire and damage by water will amount to between four and five hundred dollars. The house was partially insured.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—John F. Peniston, a merchant, doing business at No. 522 S. Delaware avenue, and long engaged in the West India trade, died suddenly of cholera last evening, at his residence near Branchtown, Pa.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

COAL.—
They gravely now consult about
Great Britain's coal-fields running out,
And deprecate the evil hour—
As coal makes iron—iron power.
No matter, when arrives the day,
They can get lots of coal this way—
Enough to mend their sorry plight
And run their mills both day and night
Long e'er they realize this mess.
We'll also teach them how to dress.
PERRY & Co., with ease impart
Lessons in this important art;
For at the STAR, SIX HUNDRED NINE,
Taste, skill, and judgment all combine.

We have taken special pains in having in our Fall Stock, and have selected many novel and unique styles, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. PRICES THE LOWEST IN PHILADELPHIA FOR GOODS OF EQUAL QUALITY.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.
PERRY & Co.,

NOTICE, "THE" CLOTHING.

READY-MADE AND CUSTOM WORK,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
REASONABLE PRICES.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds. Dr. Schenck has been equally successful in the treatment of others similarly afflicted.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health—are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents:—Demas Barnes & Co., New York; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Illinois; Collins Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

HUMPHREY'S' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—medicines for all the common wants of enlightened life—curatives that father, mother, nurse, or traveller could always have with them, and always rely upon—so simple, that mistake could not be made in the selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity, and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician. Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases, which have been the bane of their lives, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain; and among the millions who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy. Every family should have a case. See advertisement.—*New York Citizen, April* 1, 1865.

YE FIMPLED, BLOTCHED, AND ULCERATED VICTIMS of scrotulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that "the economical storms that occur about this time renders it necessary that if Isaac wants to be clothed in his right mind he must put on thicker breeches." We would suggest to Mrs. Partington and others that proper preparation for the equinoctial storms can be had "economically" at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—Special attention paid to this branch of our business by Mr. William Fanley, long and favorably known in the above capacity in Philadelphia. All bedding intrusted to our care will be finished in the best possible manner, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. Co,
Agents wanted, No 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The largest and most elegant assortment in the city of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing,
M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
Nos 4 and 6 N Eighth street.

CARAMELS — CARAMELS — CARAMELS —George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, put in order, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR SUPERIOR style Looking Glass and Picture Frames, resort to Reimer, Arch street, east of Seventh.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FURNITURE MENDED, reupholstered, varnished, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

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SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BAIER.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE BAIER, aged 55 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 Greenwich street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

BEEBNER.—On Saturday, September 22, at Chesnut Hill, MARY L., eldest daughter of Charles and Mary L. Heebner, in the 16th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

McINTYRE.—On the 20th instant, JOSEPH the eldest son of Andrew and Hannah McIntyre, aged 14 years 8 months and 17 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. W. corner of Twenty-eighth and Federal streets, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

PENISTON.—On Thursday evening, the 21st instant, at his residence, in Cheltenham, after a brief illness, J. F. PENISTON, merchant, of this city.

HAND, PANEL, RIPPING, BACK, COMpass, Web, Key hole, Hack, Warding, and Wood Saws of various qualities, and a general variety of Tools and Hardware, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CURLING RODS, CURLING TONGS, PINCHing Irons, Hair Crimpers, Nail Cutters, Tweezers, Scissors, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IF A PUDDING IS PROVED BY ITS EATing, why not a Clothes Wringer by its use? The wide-spread use of these labor and clothes-saving articles has placed the question of their usefulness and economy beyond cavil. Several of the best kinds are for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 9 4 1m

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HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

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4,	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5,	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7,	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8,	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
10,	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	25
11,	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
12,	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
13,	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14,	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" RHEUMATISM, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17,	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19,	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20,	" WHOOPING-COUGH or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21,	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22,	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23,	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24,	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25,	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	50
27,	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28,	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	100
29,	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30,	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
31,	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32,	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	100
33,	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	100
34,	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $16. Single vials, with direction, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

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DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

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BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred (2800) barrels of powder, composed of Cannon and Mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the Magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 22stuth11t Chief of Bureau.

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The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared

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Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement, 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1000
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Silver or Gold Plate under seal on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers, generally when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk,
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

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This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 14 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
AND
OUR YOUNG FOLKS,
FOR OCTOBER, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Contains "Farmer Hill's Diary," a charming story, by Mrs. Diaz; a valuable historical sketch of the Norman Conquest, by C. C. Hazewell; an ingenious and interesting presentation of Various Aspects of the Woman question; the "Usurpation," a candid and forcible statement of the political situation; a thoughtful article on the Darwinian Theory; a fine criticism of the Novels of George Eliot; a poem on an Indian subject, by T. B. Aldrich. "Griffith Gaunt" is continued with steadily increasing interest; and the "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books" give additional glimpses of his life at Concord. These and other attractive articles make this number of THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY one of great value.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Has the fifth of Miss Hale's excellent articles on "The Four Seasons;" "An October Lullaby," by T. T.; "The Quicksilver Mine of New Almaden," by Lucy St. John; "Another Half-Hour with Father Brighthopes," by J. T. Trowbridge; "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life;" "The Rabbits and the Foxes," by Charlotte Kingsley Chanter, with a Full-Page Illustration; "The "Veteran Eagle," by the author of the "Lamplighter;" "Among the Studios," by T. B. Aldrich; another chapter of the charming account of "Little Pussy Willow," by Mrs Stowe; "Nutting Song," by Emily Huntington Miller; "Afloat in the Forest," by Mayne Reid: and attractions "Round the Evening Lamp" and in the "Letter Box."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is 35 cents a number; $4 a year. OUR YOUNG FOLKS is 20 cents a number; $2 a year.

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PHILADELPHIA.

N.B.—Back numbers supplied. It

THE NEW FORTNIGHTLY,
THE GALAXY.
NO. 11—OCTOBER 1.

CONTENTS:

THE CLAVERINGS. (With an illustration.) By Anthony Trollope.
BY MOONLIGHT. By Edgar Fawcett.
VIEWS OF MORMONDOM. By a Mormon Elder.
ANCIENT AND MODERN COOKERY. By Pierre Blot.
MISS MARTIN AND MISS WIER. By Caroline Cheesebro.
THE ASCENT OF MONTE ROSA. By C. U. S.
ITALY. By Henry Whittaker.
ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards.
THE CHARACTER OF PETRARCH. By William R. Alger.
THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE FRENCH COURT. By H. A. Deille
DOWN IN A CHINE By Maria L. Poole.
LIVE METAPHORS. By George Wakeman.
A FEW NOTES FOR A YOUNG PIANIST. By Julius Wilcox.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.
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CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale to take place in the month of October of valuable and rare works of art: Verdi Prato groups, from the Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant gilt Ormulu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs, the importation of Messrs. Vito Visi Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs. Vito Visi & Sons, in 1852, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 20 thstuf

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